IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated in HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,174.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28 1914 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.
With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th "	MALOJA	12500		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	16503		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th "	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	16500		

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health-Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8 or 783	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay Superintendent.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons	Capts	To sail on 1914
Porto Said	5331	Molla	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pincoti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl; Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi....4,500.... .... March, 1914.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 420.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola.....1,235 Thurs. 29th Jan. 9 a. m. † C M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 30th Jan. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Linga .....2,185 Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 29th January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3206	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
28th January, 1914.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
Elysia	6383	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

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French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque.	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault.	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	"	891	743	405
To London (single)	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

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One sailing every four weeks.

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Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

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Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
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BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

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PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

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RESERVE .....£ 80,000

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A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

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Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BANKS.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Chester	125o	" "	
Devoe's	125o	" "	
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The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in their respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY AT BOMBAY.

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Supply of Bullock Carts,
Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships,
Purchase of Empty Casks, staves, etc.,
Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay,
Supply of Coolies to Naval Ordnance Depot.

Tender Forms may be obtained at this Office on application. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

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* 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
Complete in 5 Parts.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,5000
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The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
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Banking business of every description transacted.
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Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

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30th April, „ .....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, „ .....Rs.	52,00,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A Lady COMPANION who can embroider and who is a good musician. Apply Box No. 921 care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a Young Englishman Apply Box No. 9148, care of this Paper.

LADY TRAVELLING to England REQUIRES a NURSE as companion and to look after small boy on the voyage home. Half first class fare paid. Box 9150, care of this Paper.

WANTED, competent HOUSEKEEPER. Comfortable Home and all found. Box 9151, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—LESSONS on the Piano, for a young child of 7 years. Apply stating Terms to Box 9149, care of the Manager, this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 9152, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February, 1914, for the SUPPLY of 475 —500 tons BENGAL STEAM COAL for delievery from alongside steamer or from bunder on or before the 10th February, 1914.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to make the supply.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 27th January 1914.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CAR.

Under instruction from Mr. C. H. Sopariwala, the Official Liquidator, the Indian National Operative Society, Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ld., at new Queen's Road:—

1 motor-car No. 1029, belonging to the above company. It is of 4 cylinder 24-30 H. P. Humber car, fitted with 10-seated omnibus body.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT FORAS ROAD, OPPOSITE THE MADHAUJEE DHARAMSI MILL.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajijee, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 517 of 1908 and 423 of 1907 (Jasim bin Mahomed bin Sheikh Essa bin Khaliffa vs. Ahmed bin Sheikh Essa bin Khaliffa and others and Loolmabihi, wife of Ahmed bin Ab Julla vs. Ahmed Sheik Essa and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras freehold, new Salt Batty ground situate, lying and being on the north side of the new Foras or Camateepoora new road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1,154 4-9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 520, New No. A-14029, bearing Old Survey No. 54, New Survey No. 1-6918, together with messuages, tenements buildings or chawls standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 3010, 3011, 3012 (1), 3012 (2), and Street Nos. 99, 100, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133-2 A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the west by the property of Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on or towards the north partly by the property of Madhowjee Dharamsi Mill and partly by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, and on or towards the south by Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at first floor, Apollo Chambers, behind the Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved dining, drawing, bed-room and office-room furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, lined silk tapestry, Chippendale and Louis pattern cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., dressing chest of drawers, chiffoniers, low and Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, office and lady's writing tables, revolving and glass door book cases, Jost fan, electric fans and lamps, terracotta and bronze figures, majolica flower vases, one brass clock with glass dome, fancy drawing-room screen, single and double iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, baba tricycle and go-cart, verandah-benches, copper and aluminium utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Rogers, Esq., changing his risidence, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to H. H. the Aga Khan's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite lined velvet and silk tapes-

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT .& Co.—CONTD.

try, drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, one full size English slate billiard table with balls and cues, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co. in very good order, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, blackwood carved chiffoniers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, leather reclining sofas, one organ, one Singer sewing machine, revolving top writing table, iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large ice-box, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, copper utensils, fowl sheds and houses, one second-hand rubber-tyred victoria and a set of harness, etc., etc., the property of J. PENNEY, Esq., changing his residence, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LT. (In Liquidation.)

The Official Liquidator of the above Mills will receive private offers for the above Mills at his office, at High Court, up to WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, till 6 P.M.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 28th January, 1914.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, dated Bombay January 28.

A proficiency Class will be held on Thursday the 29th instant at 7 p. m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayoneta.

"D" Coy. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 29th instant.

The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning 1st February at Santa Cruz Camp after parade. Time will be notified later.

The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company. No 7639 Vol. J. T. Birch.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., Commanding, dated January 27.

Wednesday 29th instant: Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders. Dress:—Plain clothes.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in the Head-Quarters on Thursday 29th instant at 7 p. m.; Also all N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

Saturday 31st instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill and instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

B. V. A. RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Spoon Shoot held on Sunday last at Ghat Koopar:—

200 Yards—Br. Flack 26+5=31; Gr. House 30—1=29; Spr. Graveston 25+4=29; and Sergt. Graveston 30—3=27.

600 Yards—Gr. House 32—2=30; Ag-Br. Heesley 25+4=29; Corpl. White 24+5=29; and Br. Reed 29—1=28.

1,000 Yards—Sapr. Graveston 30+3=33; Corpl. Sherren 31—3=28; Sapr. Rogers 31—4=27; and Sergt. Forbes 32—6=26.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Proeter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated January 28.

Fort Detachment.

There will be an instructional parade in loading and unloading Horses for members residing in Bombay to-day (Wednesday the 28th instant,) Rendezvous—Queen Statue 7-15 a.m. punctually. Uniform Drill Order without rifles or buckets.

Salsette Detachment.

Parade for Salsette Detachment to-day (Wednesday). Rendezvous on the Bombay Road West of Villa Paris Station 7 a.m. Dress:—Mufti and hunting saddle Compasses, note books and maps to be brought on parade.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 7th March and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 23rd March, 1914.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8 50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Laguna (Austrian Lloyd), 3433 tons, Capt. A. Serganovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Cameron, (Clan Line), 2285 tons, Capt. W. M. Christian arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal (January 3) with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Buyo Maru, (Japan Line), 3,247 tons, Capt. T. Sagora, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon (January 17) with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Amarapoora, 99 tons, Capt. H. D. Avey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, (January 18) via Cochin in ballast. She brought the (B. I.) launch Ramaswara in tow.

S. S. Ninive 2876 tons, Captain W. Metzenheim, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Robinson...R I M S
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr G. H. S. LaTouche Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .....R I M
S. Cabotto.....Comdr Foschini ..... Ital-gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 27.

Abydos .....1939 Davis	.....	
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham	.....P & O Co	
Bankura.....9905 Whytehead	.....M M & Co	
Begum.....2942 Wright	.....T M & Co	
Blake .....2396 Hill	.....A Yule & Co	
Brannton .....2836 Sherbon	.....T M & Co	
Budrie .....1613 Mathews	.....T M & Co	
Buyo Maru .....3247 Sagora .....S Wallace & Co		
Clan Cameron....2285 Christian ....J Finlay & Co		
Caboto .....2846 Pelligrini...Venice...S N Co		
Cairngowan.....2560 Baud .....W & A G & Co		
Crown.....2740 Richard.....W & A G & Co		
Elswick House...2545 Smith .....W & A G & Co		
E F Ferdinand..3906 Leva...Trieste.. A L S N Co		
Firooze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co		
Falls or Orchy...3139 Murchie ...W & A G & Co		
Hoseineo.....994 Fanning.....T M & Co		
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co		
India .....4198 Talbot.....P & O Co		
Itria .....3420 Walsh.....M M & Co		
Janus.....8078 McDonald ...Calcutta...29-1 M M & Co		
Karonga .....2932 Patteson.....W & A G & Co		
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co		
Koweit .....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co		
Kandenfels.....3605 Ocker .....W & A G & Co		
Katenturn.....2304 Fretwerst ...W & A G & Co		
Kasara.....304 King .....M M & Co		
Kawachi Maru.. 3821 Christiansen...N Y Kaisha		
Liberia.....2304 Schroder .....T S & Co		
Langton Hall...2882 Magall .....K N & Co		
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co		
Mansuri .....2042 Gore .....T M & Co		
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter		
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen.....The Bo Co		
Ormidale.....2304 .....W & A G & Co		
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co		
Pentakota .....2269 Stewart .....M M & Co		
Sealda.....3433 Johnson.....M M & Co		
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co		
Toro.....1650 Hicks.....J F & Co		
Zoroastrian.....2585 Osborne .....C M & Sons		

VESSELS IN THE DOCK.—Jan. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Frad. Glavic	3382	Milon	Genoa	2-2	J M & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull	30-1	J F & Co
C&R Ehrenfels	2780	Schmitz	R'goon	29-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Vermont	2722	Gemmeli	Kobe	3-2	W & A G & Co
F Thornbeck	2385	Forster	Antwerp	2-2	W & A G & Co
G H R James	1673	Mege	Middlesbro	3-2	W & A G & Co
H Queenmoor	2409	Taylor	Manchester	31-1	W & A G & Co
K Rangoon Maru	3316	Date	Kobe	29-1	N Y Kaisha
M Laconia	4117	Peant	Hull		W & A G & Co
N Luna	3679	Charters	Hull	31-1	Ralli Bros
O Beagrove	2339	Barber	Middlesbro	31-1	W & A G & Co
P Arachne	2471	Sergent	Philadelphia	4-1	T M & Co
Q Kola	510	Hnms	Busreh	29-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Stefiani Bebis	2-15	Siamos	London	28-1	J M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	L'pool	31-1	W & A G & Co
4 Ninive	2376	Metzenhein	Hamburg	29-1	W & A G & Co
5 Graz	2356	Mandick	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
6 Chakrata	3641	Smith	Antwerp	29-1	M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	10-2	J F & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Coldwell	Shanghai	28-1	P & O Co
10 & 11 Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	31-1	K N & Co
12 & 13 Banca	3794	Garwood	Kobe	30-1	P & O Co
15 Glenclunay	3017	Johnston	Kobe	2-2	T M & Co
16 Elswick Manor	2573	Glenltes	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co	
Saraswati	443	Vola	Bo S N Co	
Sabarthati	524	Samsoon	N F...Bo S N Co	

The steamer Buyo Maru entered for loading yesterday, for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Malwa", arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chinkoa" left Gibraltar on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Habsburg", from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant, and is due here on the 30th instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Bregenz", from Trieste, left Aden on the 26th instant and is due here on the 1st February. The same Co.'s steamer "Semiramis", left Trieste on the 25th instant; and is due here on the 9th February.

The Marittima Italiana Co.'s steamer "Porto Said", from Genoa, left Aden on the 25th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 31st instant at daylight.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.
Meeting of the Standing Committee 4-30.
H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

THURSDAY, January 29.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Dr. Mudgaokar's Lecture on Health Resorts in India.
Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels, at daybreak.
St. Peter's High School, prize-giving, 5-30, Mazagon.
Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society. Dance in the Town Hall.

FRIDAY, January 30.

English Mail due to arrive at 6 a. m.

SATURDAY, January 31.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse.
Public Temperance Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, 9-15.
B. V. R. Annual Training Camp, Santa Cruz.
Hockey: Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 8-15.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Annual Meeting, League of Mercy, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—To-morrow, at 5.30 p.m, the annual prize-giving will take place to which all friends of the Mission are invited. Mrs. Jennings will kindly give away the prizes, and Father Maxwell, Superior-General, S. S. J. E, will preside.

I. G. S. T. LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Mr. P. V. Mehd, M.A., B. Sc., (Lond), will lecture on "Problems of Indian Training" to-morrow evening, at 6 p.m., at St. Xavier's College.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m., (S. T.). Papers to be read.—"Tibetan Salutations and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. B. A., Ph. D. and "Folklore of Savantvadi" by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

ESPLANADE.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March.....Oh! You Women	.....P. Lincke
Overture ...Undank	.....Storch
Waltz .....The Sunshine Girl	.....P. Rubens
Selection ...I. Lombardi	.....G. Verdi
Suite .....Four Indian Love Lyrics	.....Findan
Two Step ...Everybody's doing It Now	.....Berlin
Selection ...The Mousme	.....L. Monckton
Aria .....Il Pirata	.....Bellini

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Triumphal March	.....Entry of the Boyards ...Halvorsen
Overture	...La Reine D'un Jour .....Adam
Valse	.....The Druid's Prayer .....Dawson
Ballet	.....Egyptian .....Luigini
Song (Cornet Solo)	..Little grey home in the West .....Lohr
Melodies (from)	The Marriage Market ...Jacobi
Two Step	...The Wedding Glide .....Hirsch

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	January.					
Wed	28	m	0	44	29	2
			0	46 a	26	7
Thurs ...	29	m	1	10	28	10
			1	20 a	26	5
Fri	30	m	1	34	28	4
			1	53 a	26	2
Satur ...	31	m	1	57	27	9
			2	25 a	25	8
	February.					
Sun	1	m	2	20	27	2
			2	59 a	25	2
Mon	2	m	2	45	26	6
			3	39 a	24	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	January.					
Wed	28	m	6	54	17	10
			6	30 a	16	8
Thurs ...	29	m	7	23	17	3
			6	59 a	17	3
Fri	30	m	7	50	17	8
			7	27 a	17	11
Satur ...	31	m	8	16	17	10
			7	54 a	18	9
	February.					
Sun	1	m	8	43	18	0
			8	20 a	19	8
Mon	2	m	9	14	18	4
			8	48 a	20	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 29m.
29 (Thursday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 30m.
30 (Friday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 30m.
31 (Saturday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 31m.
Feb.		
1 (Sunday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 31m.
2 (Monday)	do 7h. 13m.	do 6h. 32m.

Phases of the Moon.—Apogee, Jan. 31st, 11-0h. p.m.; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h, 6-6m. p.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m.; Perigee, 12th 7-0h.p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th. 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon 25th, 5h. 32-1m. a.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

BOMBAY JEWISH DIVISION.

A meeting of the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Jewish Division, was held in the premises of the Israelite School, Mazagon, presided over by the Superintendent, Mr S. E Baker, when the annual report for the year 1912-13 was read by the Secretary, Mr. Samuel Judah, and passed. Membership of the Division through the year under report has been 28 and the Division records with regret the death of Mr. A. J. Abraham, amongst its membership.

The average attendance at drill has been good with a corresponding increase in general efficiency. Special drills had been held in the Israelite School compound, Mazagon. The marches to and from Grant Road to Mazagon and at other places and the drill showed marked improvement. In making the members more efficient in stretcher drill and First Aid practice Mr. S. E. Baker has taken special interest.

With the permission of Mr. H. G. Clarke, J. P., District Superintendent, and under instructions from the Divisional Surgeon, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, the Division undertook duty at Mahim Fair, Cocoanut Fair, and Mankeshwar Fair. A detachment of six members out of the Division proceeded to Delhi for duty on the occasion of the State Entry into Delhi of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on December 23, 1912. The detachment consisted of Mr. S. E. Baker, Ambulance Officer in charge, Mr. Samuel Judah, Mr. M. E. Solomon, Mr. S. S. Pinhas, Mr. S. E. Moses, and Mr. Ezekiel Moses.

In connection with this the Division was greatly obliged to a philanthropic gentleman of the community, Mr. Aaron Reuben Pezarkor, building contractor in Bombay, for his having borne at the recommendation of Dr. D. B. Dandekar, all the expenses of the journey from Bombay to Delhi and return. He was pleased to contribute to the Division a sum of Rs. 4,000 out of which Rs. 300 were paid on the occasion of the Viceroy's State Entry and through this sum the Division was equipped with uniforms, etc. The balance of Rs. 100 has been promised.

Cases treated during the year were 13; one case at Delhi and 12 in Bombay on different occasions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAD DOG PERIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with interest your leaderette in to-day's issue concerning the fatal case of hydrophobia reported from Bangalore, and I trust that the moral it points will be taken to heart by many of the residents of Bombay,—especially in Colaba—who keep either dogs, or monkeys, or both.

In Middle Colaba the keeping of the latter has become a perfect nuisance. I have the misfortune to live in the part of the town, and only recently have been occasioned no end of annoyance by "pet" monkeys which, having broken away from their owners' bungalows, have been paying visits to other residential quarters in the neighbourhood. One of these was a big, savage beast, which set at defiance quite an army of people who endeavoured to capture him. The keeping of such "pets" in houses in thickly-populated parts should be strictly prohibited, and the police, or whoever the responsible authorities may be, might with advantage also bestow a little attention on the stray dogs which are to be found in considerable variety about Coffe Parade and the roads and streets in proximity thereto.

The Municipal Inspectors (this may not be their correct designation), who are supposed to look after our sanitary welfare down here, got very busy recently over two wretched chickens that were being kept by a tenant for a day or two pending their introduction to the *bawachi khana*. The landlord was served with a sledge-hammer notice to have them despatched forthwith. The tenant in turn had the *hookum* passed on to him, but as a matter of fact the offending chickens had handed in their checks (not voluntarily) before the peremptory notice reached its proper destination. If this is not a good specimen of Bumbledom, then I do not know what is.

Surely, if our Municipal friends can become so energetic in a trifling matter of this sort, it is their duty to spare a modicum of their superfluous energy in other directions, where real sources of danger to public health are allowed to go merrily on their way without official interference.

While on the "growl" there is another matter of material importance which I should like to bring to the notice of the powers-that-be: I refer to the mosquito pest. Here we have, on the one hand, our energetic Health Officer, Dr. Turner, doing his utmost to exterminate the ubiquitous mosquito and on the other, people, who ought to know better, indulging in practices well calculated to cause the nuisance to increase and multiply. One of such pretty practices is to pour water from upper floors, an hour or more at a stretch, on to stone-flagged or earth-covered spots below where the sun has no chance of exercising its wholesome influence. This state of things has been mentioned more than once to the Municipal Inspector, but so far without the desired results.—I am, etc.

HOPEFUL.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

POLICE OFFICER'S DEATH.

We regret to report the accidental death of Mr. Mirza Mahomedally, Inspector, Bombay City Police, C. I. D., who died at one o'clock yesterday afternoon at his house, Mirza Ali Street, Jail Road. Yesterday morning about 7 a.m. he stumbled and fell on his head on the floor, fracturing the skull. The late Mr. Mirza was hale and hearty the day before and attended his office as usual. He had been in service for about 22 years, and once acted as Superintendent of the C. I. D.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has elected Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha as its representative on the Advisory Board of the College of Commerce Bombay.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY.

COLLISION AT AWKWARD CORNER.

About noon yesterday, a collision occurred between a hack victoria and a motor-car at the corner of Medows and Hummum streets. A motor-car, No. 1815, came up from the southern side of Medows-street and was about to turn into Hummum-street, at the same time that a victoria was entering Medows-street, and the two vehicles collided. The driver of the motor-car swerved to the left, and in doing so ran on the steps of a shop and then dashed against the wall of the shop, and caused some damage to the car. One of the tyres of the car burst and the report frightened the horse, which, turning round and galloped back, but was seized and brought under control. Both the vehicles were considerably damaged but the men escaped uninjured.

MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACES.

Weekly returns showing places where mosquitoes were found during the last week:—

A—WARD.

Street.	House No. or Name.	Place where found.
Maruti Lane....	67-69; 71-75 common to 77-79.	Well; Well.
Gola Lane ...	26 ...	Well.
King Lane ...	10-12 common to 14-16.	Well.
King Lane ...	1 common to 306 Borah Bazar St.	Well.
Hornby Road..	207; 245-247; 255-257.	Well; Cisterns; Well.
Borah M. St....	28-30 common to 32-34.	Well.
Parsee Bazar Street	470-69 ...	Well.
Bhoiwar Lane.	78-80; 82. ...	Well; Well.
Bazar Gate St.	2-16 ...	Tubs.
Mody Street....	201-207; 13-15; 17-19; 83-85.	Well; Well; Well; Tanks
Colaba Road...	277; 303-323 (Mithi Lodge).	Wooden tub; Masonry tank.
Colaba Road...	39 (shed); 51-53 (Apollo Press).	Well; Well.
Colaba Road...	Behind Bruce & Co.'s shed	Well.
Colaba Causeway	Roadside ...	Storm water entrance.
Cooperage Rd.	Admiral's House	Tub.
Esplanada Rd.	New Science Institute.	Tub.

C—WARD.

Queen's Road..	159 (2) ...	Well.
Sonapur Lane.	10; 2 ...	Well; Well.
Sonapur Street	100 ...	Well.
Kalbadevi Rd	160A ...	Well.
Kolbhat Street	5-7 ...	Well.
Vanka Mohlla.	4-5 ...	Well.
Girgaum Road.	187-189; 327-329.	Well; Well.

D—WARD.

Nepean Sea Road	5-7; 28; 36; 50; 58-60; 7 to 101.	Fountain; M. Tank; Fountain; M. Tank; Fountain; M. Tank; Fountain.
Harkness Road	12-14 ...	Well.
Gowalia Tank Road	86 ...	Fountain.
Narayan Dabholkar Road	3; 11 ...	Fountain; Fountain.
Walkeshwar Road	385-1; 385-2; 4; 465-67.	Cask; Pool; G. Trap; G. Trap & Fountain.
Hughes Road..	8 ...	Cask.
Alexandra Rd.	21 ...	Cask.
Queen's Road...	1 ...	Cask.
Walkesh war Road.	479 ...	Well.
Pedder Road...	2; 48-54 ...	Masonry Tank; Iron Tank.
Gowalia Tank Road.	81 ...	Fountain.
Forjett Street.	42; 44 ...	Well; Tub
Queen's Road..	Junction to French Road.	Storm water drain.
Girgaum Road.	821-825 (1-2); 829.	M. Tank; 2 Tubs.
Girgaum Back Road.	260 (7) ...	Well.
Chowpatty Rd.	31-32 ...	Tub.
Kandawady.....	70 (1 & 1a) ...	Well; Fountain; Tubs.
Mungalwady .	5 & 5a; 30; 5 & 5a (2).	Well; Well; Well.
Khaterali Lane	14	Well.
Nickdo wary Lane.	1	Well.
Girgaum Road.	516-518 ...	Well.
Girgaum Back Road.	125-127; 129-131 (Angreswady).	Fountain; Cisterns.

E—WARD.

Love Lane ...	10; 1 ...	Well; Well.
Chinchpo k li Road.	6-44	Well.
Parel Road ...	J. J. Hospital ...	Barrel.
Victoria Road..	1	1 big well; & 2 Fountains.
Victoria Road 2nd X Lane.	2	M. Kundi.
Gunpowder Rd	17; 5 ...	Tank; Well.
Belvedere Rd..	28	Reservoir.
Foras Road ...	42-44 ...	Fountain.
Duncan Road..	377; 407-423 ...	Cistern; & Cistern; & Well.
Clare Road	24	Fountain.
Bellasis Road..	196; 202-206 (2-12).	Tubs; Fountain.

THE MOSQUITO IN ASSAM

The comparative immunity from this blight enjoyed by many Dooars gardens this past season shows that there may be certain circumstances of climate or perhaps of garden treatment which militate against this terrible pest, writes a south Sylhet correspondent in the *Statesman*. Although we have good reason in South Sylhet for taking every precaution against the mosquito we have never suffered nearly to the extent of either the Dooars or Cachar. We hear of it appearing now and then and sometimes blighting a garden black. But this has not often occurred, and when it has, excessive shade has been blamed for it. It is said that a much sheltered garden is more liable to be attacked than one exposed to all the winds that blow. Our immunity, as a rule, from serious damage is considered to be owing to the much execrated hot dry winds that usually visit us during March and April. These are not nearly so prevalent in Cachar as they are with us. The cleaning out system of pruning is also considered inimical to the mosquito, Cleanliness, with plenty of light and air will go a long way towards prev

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THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.
Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 26. BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols...	74 1-16	1-8	
do. Rentes...	85 3-4		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	89	1-4	
do. do. Govt. Securities...	63 7-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 9-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York.	57 5-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin..	20·49	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills ...	22nd Jan.		
8 month's sight...	2 5-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...	2 9-16		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
do 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—
Spot ...Good business done Steady.
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ...Demand limited.
Total Sales ...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 5,000
Mid-Americans ...7·17 +07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9·75 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·81 +08	6·81 +08	6·88 +08
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·80 +07	6·80 +07	6·75 +06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.
6·71 +07	6·56 +05	6·39 +05 6·29 +05

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·35 May 12·34
New York noon call Mar. 12·37 May 12·36.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·75 May 12·85.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	39,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	26,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	41,000
Exports to Continent ...	30,000
Spot Cotton	12·90 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March 12·56—01	
Futures—Month of May 12·35—01	

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ...13 5-16 +1-8
Futures month of March...12·78 +03
Futures month of May ...12·87 +02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 2,380,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo ...No sellers.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... } 35 3-4 + 1-4
Victorian ... } Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ...52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship ...54 unchanged.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...43 unchanged.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ..48 1-2 + 1 3-4 New Terms. Pure Basis.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calutta ...46 9 —6d.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ... London—Sellers Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—42 5-8 —3-8
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—Easier.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...6-3-6 0-1-0 Feb-March—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.) ... 9 5-8 unchgd.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ... 3 1 3-4 + 1-4d. Jan.-Feb.—Value—Steady.

METALS.—
Standard Copper ...£65 1-8
Copper Braziers ...£80
Yellow Metal ...d6 7-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s.—Value.

ARRIVAL—
"St. Fillans".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India double bags. 12 9 3-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments. April-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. More disposition to sell.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers. 9 6 1-4—1-2d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened more freely. Prices easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 5 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Holders asking higher prices.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ... ...11 6 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ... ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Value—Dull.
Java Sugar—Still nothing doing.

SKINS.
Goat Skin Sale opened to-day irregularly.
Goat Skins Madras Prime. Easier. 1d. lower.
" " " Medium 2d. lower.
" " " Ordinary 2d. lower.
Goat Skins Offered 1,277,000.
Sheep " " 8,64,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. Jan. 27th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
5 Bundles	10,000	Lingy ...	National Bank
29 Packages Rupees	53,000	Bahrein ...	Do.
25 Boxes Rupees	1,00,000	Muhammarah.	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th and 25th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	244	273,209
B. B. & C. I. Ry	179	217,387

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 33 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady with rates unchanged. Business continues slack.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...Is. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...Is. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...Is. 4 7-32 Apl.
Do. France Ready	...171 1-2
Do. Marks "	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai do.	...157 1-2
Japan do.	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and the near Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day, closing as under:—

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95	3 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	95	3 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95	5 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 9-16 for ready and 26 3-8 for forward. The market has kept steady during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 6
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	15 0
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67	10 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	6 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND CO: Liverpool: "Small but steady market; better tone; very little cotton for sale. Later, market very steady; some American straddle buying." New York: "Market very small, easily affected by orders either way."

GRUNING AND CO:—"Advanced owing to bull operators re-entering the market owing to good trade in America. There is a large short interest which will tend to sustain the market."

A STERN AND CO:—Liverpool:—"Think market likely to improve temporarily. Spot houses bullish. If New Crop advances we suggest that you sell." New York: "Think it a purchase on any reaction. Think it a sale on any advance."

The American markets closed steady with little change in prices. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 295 for good Broach March and Rs. 245-6 for fine Khamgaon Akola March Buyers for forward delivery are scarce, particularly of Oomras descriptions, and rates have declined during the day, closing as under. Good Broach touched Rs. 283 1-2 during the afternoon. For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

			Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...		300	Mar.
Good " "	...		291 1-2	"
Fine " Wardha	Hingan-Ghat...		273-4	"
" " Nagpur	...		271	"
" " Yeotmal	...		264	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	...		257	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	...		24·2	"
" " Amraoti	...		244	"
" " Khandeish	...		223	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...		214	"
" " Bengal	...		214	"
F. G. Bengal	...		205	"

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone	... Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 49,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·80 —01	6·80 —01	6·83 unchgd.
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·80 unchgd.	6·79 —01	6·74 —01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·70 —01	6·55 —01	6·39 unchgd.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The markets are closed.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	12	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8	12	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8	14	6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	14	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9	0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	57	8	0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	45	8	0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Dull. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	2	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0	0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	23	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0	0
Small	... Rs.	47	0	0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	2	0

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5	8	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5	14	6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,570
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda ...	58
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	76

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	810 Feb.
Bombay United ...	480
Crescent ...	111 1-4
Currimbhai ...	223 3-4
Colaba Land ...	1,410
David ...	470
Fazulbhai ...	440
Kohinoor ...	745
Khatau Makanji ...	1,385 x.d.
Manockji Petit ...	1,980
New Great Eastern ...	215
Nagpur ...	1,355
Swadeshi ...	1,475
Standard ...	1,160
Tata I. & S. Co. Ord.	76 ord 139 def

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	137 1-2
New Berar ...	540
New Mofussil ...	805

RAILWAYS.

Tapti ...	575
Bara Sirajgunj Rly ...	25
Ahmedabad-Prantej Rly	685
Dhond Baramati Rly ...	116
Central Provinces Rly..	.118 x. d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown ...	145
Bombay Burma ...	935 c d
Bombay S N Co. ...	227 1-2
Shivrajpur ...	22
Central India Mining ...	26
Port Canning ...	837 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	216
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pref	175 1-2
Treacher and Co ...	480

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 25,165	Bales.
Wheat	... 11,621	Cwts.
Linseed	... 4,138	"
Rapeseed	... 453	"
Gingellyseed	... 11,541	"
Poppyseed	... 36	"
Groundnuts	... 5,047	"
Castorseed	... 3,657	"
Rice	... 2,270	"
Myrabollams	... 1,210	"
Cottonseed	... 34,468	"
Mowrasseed	... Nil	"
Grain	... 809	"
Jowar	... 5,578	"
Maize	... Nil	"
Barley	... Nil	"

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—264 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 45 bales wool, M Devji; 1 case cotton cloth, Coutts and Co; 3 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 61 bales goat hair, 4 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 27 bales wool, B. Phojmall; 55 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 90 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Castalia s—27 bales cotton yarn, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Castalia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Castalia s—75 bales skin trimmings, C. J. Mathews and Co.
Arachni s—2,000 cwts myrabolums, L Pragji and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Mantua s—54 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.
Styliani Babis s—75 bales hemp, F. F. Cammpbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Styliani Babis s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Elswick Manor s—1,021 bales cotton, 7,638 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.
Lina s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, T. Toolsidas.
Falls of Archy s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.
Iran s—91 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saona and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Thorabeck s—4,060 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.
Chakrata s—961 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, 150 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton waste, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Elswickhouse s—110 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 55 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Soleman Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 165 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 55 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co; 3,099 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 660 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,547 cwts myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co; 2,000 cwts gingillyseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts ajawansed, Volkart Bros; 275 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Ninive s—2,001 cwts myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Elswickhouse s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
E. F. Ferdinand s—84 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Graz s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, John Fachiri.

FOR FUIME.
E. F. Ferdinand s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.
Graz s—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Kawachi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, M. Amarsey and Co; 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.
Banca s—500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.
Vermont s—1,100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co; 400 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.
Rangoon Maru s—50 bales cotton, N.M.K. Kaisha.
Glenchuny s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.
Kawachi Maru s—600 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, M. H. Debdashii.
Banca s—1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.
Vermont s—300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co; 160 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.
Glenchuny s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Vermont s—100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.
Rangoon Maru s—1 pot rosa oil, Pheroze and Co; 101 cwts gum bysobole, G. Suchsdina and Co; 900 cwts onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 27.

Steamer Kawachi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha—2,387 bundles ratten, 20 crates, 74 cases clocks, 133 cases camphor, 139 cases, 59 bundles gum benjamin, 29 bags gambier, 38 cases gum achum 21 cases gum intum, 46 cases glass bangles, 111 cases glass bottles, 30 cases glass beads, 21 cases glass lamps, 3,100 bags rice, 20 bundles brass sheet, 25 cases perfumery, 84 bags areca nuts, 160 bags sago flour, 85 bales strawboards, 586 cases matches, 1,200 bags betelnuts, 15 bags nutmegs, 8 cases mace, 12 cases white pepper, 5 cases ginger, 6 cases toilet soap, 240 cases tea dust, 355 cases tea, 40 bundles sandal wood, 400 bundles, 4,614 pieces planks, 315 cases, 3 bales cotton goods, 23 bales, 74 cases cotton yarn, 74 cases silk yarn, 7 cases silk goods.
Steamer Blake from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,920 tons coal.
Steamer Mansurifrom Jeddah, Agents B. and P. S. N. Co.—20 cases, 9 bundles specie.
Steamer Begum from Calcutta, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—245 bags, 45 bundles coffee, 100 bags lime, 1,840 bundles, 6 bales coir yarn, 10 coils, 21 jottas coir rope, 87 bales hessian cloth, 203 bales twine, 80 bales jute twine, 712 bales, 450 bundles gunny bags, 8 bags goat skins, 200 drums linseed oil, 95 bales paper, 45 bales printing paper, 1,059 kegs 142 drums paint, 20 drums turpentine, 36 boxes, 20 kegs, 2 casks, 6 packages colour, 374 robbins, 281 bags copra, 82 bags coconut, 101 bundles tamarind, 65 bales senna, 1 bag cottonseed, 130 bags betelnuts, 328 bags turmeric, 517 bags pepper, 1,139 bags, 658 baskets ginger, 28 bundles cardamom, 233 half-chests, 86 chests tea, 50 bales cotton-waste, 50 bales cotton raw.
Steamer Sealda from Java, Agents M.M. and Co—16 bags coffee, 11 bundles Archellas, 25 bales senna, 75 drums arrack, 1 bundle cardamom seed, 312 logs teak wood, 7,274 pieces sleepers, 56,959 bags sugar, 2,399 baskets molasses.
Steamer Bayo Maru from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co—12,01,100 gallons kerosine oil, 300 casks lubricating oil, 3,480 drums benzine, 10,332 drums petrol.
Steamer Toro from Hull, Agents J. Finlay and Co—250 barrels alum, 100 drums, 40 casks phenyle, 180 drums, disfectant fluid, 102 boxes, 320 kegs, 200 packages nails, 576 cases matches, 235 drums B. oil, 2,113 drums linseed oil, 20 drums turpentine, 600 drums reduced turpentine, 24 bales paper, 260 cases, 294 drums, 4 casks colour, 153 cases, 1,580 kegs paint, 3 cases varnish, 15 bales strawboard, 120 bags farina, 100 cases confectionery, 4 cases toilet soap, 6,048 pieces planed boards.
Steamer Crown from Antwerp, Agents W. A. Graham and Co—2,750 casks cement, 6 cases cocoa, 20 casks chlorate of potash, 80 drums bleaching powder, 24 barrels sugar of lead, 443 kegs nails, 58 cases hollow glass, 65 cases window glass, 10 cases glass bottles, 50 casks, 6 barrels fabri oil, 33 casks beer, 25 cases mineral water, 275 bundles copper-sheet, 35 barrels, 231 kegs, 90 cases paint, 183 cases, 48 casks, 487 kegs, 87 drums colour, 30 drums, 46 cases varnish, 55 cases French polish, 8 cases, 94 bales paper, 6 cases, 13 bales cotton goods, 1 case woolen goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Jan. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 185000	Rs. 440000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 632000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	101	241	4	346
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	308710	443903	83188	7609327
Total for 15 weeks ...	327210	4879038	90188	8241327
Comparison...				
Total for cor. week of previous year ...	202763	457082	6860	666705
Per mile of Rly. do...	111	250	4	365
Total to corr. date do...	308542	5380897	225348	8714572

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 34,705
Do. to date ... " 4,73,245

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Shares. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,03,00,000	6,07,288	500	*1,575	18	18	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	80		6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,03,355	50	64	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank l' ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	358x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,539	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£25	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£ 3 ,625	£14,000	£24,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,094	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2 05 ,000	$125	£30	3	3	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,0 ,000	5,33, 25	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,900	35	25	7½	8	8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£19 ,500A £375,0 0B	£415,000	£30,105	£21½ £21½	£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1, 00,000c	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12½	61	19	37½	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88 153	10,0 ,000	3 ,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	143
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100		4	118
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	140

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ltd...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	25
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ltd...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	2 ½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per years. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad Spng and Weavin Co.	Tunchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	140	62½	53½	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flourd Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	81,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	G. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,401	67,19,225	100	250	39,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,61,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-2-7	...	500	250	8213-15-	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co, Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15 00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,28,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,18,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,39,482	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 00c	...	250	445	3772-15-	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,605	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,89,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mill Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	..	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,58,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9442-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 x. d.	7,036-..-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1110 x. d.	33016 4-	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	38,03,550	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokulda and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,74,000e	...	1,000	2,70	...	2	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	935	267-1-4	10	10		12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	115	26,428	6	6	6

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A MORNING IN THE HILLS.

The Field had a long jog out to Chackla yesterday morning, and had a good run after a hill jack which taxed the hounds to the utmost by his jinking tactics, but was at last forced to cry *capevi*.

T ere were thr e ladies among the Field of forty, and Chackla was reached by a round-about route by which the melon ground was avoided.

The Master drew the covers near the grange bunds, and a jack got away and circling round Chackla, crossed the Andheri road and made along the Marole Valley. Some way along he turned for th Mango Tope, taking the Field up the steepest place he could find, and gained his refuge. But his stay there was short, for the pack, hunting with great dash and vigour, pushed him out and a good run along the grassland ensued, until the high rocky hills at the far end were reached.

Here he made a long stand, having all the advantage of the pack. He travelled round and up and down over the sides of three hills. The hills were so stony and so densely covered, that he had to turn and twist all the time which naturally had the effect of making hounds throw up very often. The Field, after moving about for a short time, deemed it wiser to stand still and many a time the jack was viewed through the bushes showing no signs of fatigue. The Master and the Whips followed the pack round and round over extremely bad going.

Eventually the pack cornered their quarry in one of the thickest parts of the hill, and killed.

The run lasted over an hour, and it was getting on for nine as we turned homewards with a long distance to go.

Thursday's meet will be at the Kennels.

AN INDIAN DERBY.

TO ENCOURAGE COUNTRY-BREDS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Lord Hardinge is giving a £50 cup annually in connection with the scheme for establishing races to encourage country-breds. The first meeting is to be held next season with Rs. 5,000, added money, for the principal race which will be known as the Indian Derby. There is also to be a handicap for runners up in the big race, and races for horses got by Arab and country-bred sires.

ROWING AT KIRKEE

CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Jan. 27.

The Royal Connaught Boat Club annual regatta will begin on the river at Kirkee on Feb. 11, the finals taking place on Feb. 14. The open events on the programme are Challenge Fours, one mile, open to one crew of any recognised Indian Boat Club; Senior Sculls, 1 3-4 miles; Senior Pair Oars, half mile; Service Fours and Junior Fours.

HOCKEY FIXTURES.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

January 29.—Parsee Hockey Club.
January 31.—I. L. I. Hockey Club.
Feb. 1.—Sherwood Foresters H. C.
Feb. 7.—G. I. P. Railway A. C.
February 8.—Cyclists Hockey Club.
Feb. 14.—95th Russel's Infantry H.C.
February 15.—Rangers H. C.
February 18.—Pioneers H. C.
February 21.—Parsee Pioneers H. C.
February 22.—I. L. I. H. C.
February 28.—C. M. College H. C.
March 1.—Cyclists H. C.
Mar. 5.—95th Russel's Infantry H C.
March 7.—Pioneers H C.
March 8.—Sherwood Foresters H C.
March 11.—Parsee Pioneers H. C.
March 14 and 15.—G. I P. Ry. A. C.

MAHOGANY SKIN FOR CUP DEFENDER.

A mahogany skin of two thicknesses is to be used insteadof bronze or steel to cover the hull of the yacht "Defiance," a Cup defender, which is being built on behalf of a New York, Philadelphia, and Boston syndicate. It is claimed that this will give the hull a smoother finish.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The defeat of Devon by Hampshire leaves Cornwall winners of the S. W. group in the Rugby County Championship competition, and they will now have to meet the Midland Counties to determine which of the two shall represent the South against the North in the final match.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

M.C.C. ULTIMATUM TO AUSTRALIA.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has notified the Australian Board of Control, says the *Daily Mail's* New South Wales correspondent, that it will send no more teams to Australia until the factional fight between the Board and the players ceases. This, in effect, is in the nature of an encouragement to the disaffected players.

The M.C.C.'s action is presumably prompted by the fact that Armstrong resigned the captaincy of Victoria in the course of the match against New South Wales because the Selection Committee refused to appoint him captain for the whole season. This, under the Victorian Cricket Association rules, the Selection Committee was unable to do.

A further element of trouble is threatened in the proposed visit of a team promoted by private enterprise to New Zealand in defiance of the Board of Control. This team will probably include Noble, Trumper, Armstrong, Laver, and Ransford.

A GREAT RUGBY SIDE

NEW ZEALANDERS' TOUR IN AMERICA.

Dealing with the recent visit of the New Zealand Rugby Team to the West Coast of America in an interesting letter to the *Field*, Mr. Roy T. S. Sachs writes from Vancouver, B.C., as follows:—

"Vancouver and the Pacific Coast have just bidden *au revoir* to one of the greatest Rugby fifteens of the present day—the New Zealand team who have been touring in British Columbia and California for the last ten weeks, and who sailed for home on November 26. Their wonderful record is: Matches played and won, 16; points gained, 608; points lost, 6.

These extraordinary figures are due, not to any falling off in the standard of play on the Pacific Coast—indeed that standard has never been higher—but to the superlative excellence of our visitors. Last year a representative Australian fifteen suffered three successive reverses in British Columbia, and several in California, and the New Zealand selection committee therefore decided to send none but their best players across the Pacific. The visit could not have come at a more opportune time for the cause of Rugby football in California, and especially in the two big Universities of Stanford and California.

TO MAKE THE GAME SPECTACULAR.

The coaches and leading officials there, with a wisdom born of six years' knowledge, were of the opinion that they had reduced the game to such a science that it began to lack interest. They considered that they had constructed defences which no living attack could break down. They wanted to "liven things up a bit," to make the game more spectacular for those spectators who, in summer time, shrieked and howled and yelled their jibes upon the baseball grounds. The owlish concentrated experience of six years said then, "the field is overcrowded, our wonderful defences block with ease every avenue of attack, let us reduce the teams from fifteen to fourteen men a-side."

First, however, a party of New Zealand Rugby footballers were to be entertained, young business men and mechanics from those distant isles, who attended no special "training tables," who had neither the intention to make their lives miserable by giving up their pleasures of life to add an extra inch to their stride or cubic centimetre to their lung capacity, nor were accompanied by an army of assistants, ranging from the head coach and masseur down to the humble water carrier. The matter must be dropped until these All Blacks had themselves put this impenetrable wall to the test.

NOT ONE WEAKNESS BUT MANY.

This these latter gentlemen immediately proceeded to do, and they demonstrated that the wall had not one weak point, but was a succession of them. They ran round it, over it, and through it. They reduced the opposing defence to a frazzle, the attack to ridicule; they certainly "livened things up" until our friends in the south very soon began to wish they had twenty men on the field instead of fourteen. "Every move a picture, every picture a score," was the way one Californian described a certain game. It is hardly likely that any change in the rules will now be advocated by the Walter Camps of the Western United States of America.

In British Columbia we knew what we were in for. Most of us had seen the All Blacks or the South Africans in action; we welcomed our cousins from New Zealand as brother footballers, as fellow citizens of the Empire, from whom we hoped to learn much, and we trusted that their presence would help to strengthen the cause and bring new converts. We were not disappointed. They played such a game as none of us have seen since our last visit to an "International," and before the largest crowds which have ever attended a Rugby match in British Columbia. We only hope they will come again, and soon.

The points scored against their various opponents in California were: Olympic Club 19—0; University of California, 31—0; Barbarians, 30—0; Stanford University, 54—0; Stanford University, 56—0; Santa Clara, 42—0; California, 38—3; Nevada, 55—0; California, 33—0; St. Mary's College, 26—0; University of Southern California, 40—0; Santa Clara University, 31—0; All America, 51—3. In British Columbia: Victoria, 23—0; Victoria, 35—0; Vancouver, 44—0. The New Zealand line was only crossed once, the other three points being scored from a penalty goal.

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GOLF NOTES.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1914.

CHAMPIONSHIP SPECULATION.

Although the new year is not altogether synonymous with the new season in golf, its advent provides an appropriate occasion for a speculative peep into the future, wrote the *Globe* in mail week. The temptation to consult the oracle of Fate is probably not very strong with the ordinary player. What his attainments and achievements are to be in the course of the year he is content to leave, more or less, to chance. Some there may be, no doubt, who set out with a resolute determination to conquer the weaknesses which have led to their undoing in the past, but with the great majority of players that is more of a pious hope than a definite resolve.

All that, however, is principally an individual outlook. There is the much wider view of what the new year has in store for us in connection with the great events which furnish the material for golfing history. It is given to comparatively few to participate in these epoch-making functions, but the general interest in them is not the less active on that account; and, indeed, as the years go on and the golfing population multiplies, the attention which the big tournaments excite must inevitably increase.

AMATEUR PROSPECTS.

The victory of Mr. Ouimet in the American Championship last autumn seems to have created a more acute international rivalry for the premier honours in golf. During the coming season the Yankees are coming in great array, and are bent on a tremendous onslaught on our Amateur Championship. It has been definitely announced that a very formidable quartette in Mr. Ouimet, Mr. Jerome Travers, Mr. Fred Herreshoff, and Mr. Henrich Schmidt, are all coming across to Sandwich in May to substantiate their claims to the title. Mr. W. J. Travis, who did the dark deed with his Schenectady putter in 1904, is, so far, not in the list of starters.

Are the others going to be too good for our best amateur talent, and are we, for the second time in the history of the game, going to have the piquant spectacle of our leading title leaving the country? Who knows? Two years ago, when Mr. Hilton won the American Amateur event, Mr. Herreshoff took him to the thirty-seventh green, and last season at St. Andrews the famous Hoylake amateur only scraped through by a miraculous three at the nineteenth against Mr. Schmidt. Then there is the renowned boy from the Woodland course. There are certainly great possibilities in the American contingent. Among our own men, there are many who deserve to win the title. Will there be a new name on the scroll of honour this year? We shall see.

THE PROFESSIONALS.

This year the professionals return to Prestwick to dispute their claims to the title of "Open" Champion. Nowadays, the "Open" is always regarded chiefly as a professional contest, for not since 1897, when Mr. Hilton topped the list, has the award gone out of the professional ranks. It is worth noting that the best four-round aggregate which has ever won the tournament—291—was accomplished at Prestwick, but as it happens, the celebrated Ayrshire course is the shortest of all the championship greens. That record was made in 1908, the last occasion the meeting took place there, by James Braid, and it was all the more meritorious and wonderful, considering the heart-rending eight which the champion compiled at the world-famous "Cardinal."

Will the great triumvirate again assert their supremacy! On paper, George Duncan is due to win, but then we have been saying the same about the Hanger Hill man for the past three of four years. His most recent accomplishments, however, suggest a steadiness which might prove more profitable than the periodic flashes of brilliancy which have always characterised his play. Ray and Massy, of course, are still "probables," but apart from these two, Duncan is the man most likely to break the spell which for twenty years the great three have exercised in the realm of professional golf. Again, we shall see.

DEATH FROM ANTHRAX IN LONDON.

IMPORTANT RIDER BY JURY.

The inquiry concerning the death from anthrax of a labourer, named Frederick William Veedy, a single man, 48, who had lived in a common lodging-house in Silvester-street, Borough, was concluded on January 6, by Dr. Waldo. The coroner said the worst cases of anthrax were probably those caused by breathing whereby no mark was left upon the skin. Very many cases of anthrax were probably not discovered at all, and were put down to influenza and other causes. He had had a case of anthrax before him in which a woman contracted the disease through washing the clothing of her husband who had been working on hides.

The coroner, in summing up, said he did not think the cause of anthrax was definitely known, but it was generally contracted by men who handled hides and other goods shipped from China and Russia, and particularly the Orient, at a time when they had a small wound on the neck or face, through which the deadly microbe entered the system.

Mr. Barlow (Factory Act Inspector) agreed that it would be advantageous to have an extension of the regulations which at present only applied to factories and workshops. Messrs. Major and Field had done all that was possible by exhibiting at their wharf copies of regulations published in connection with the Home Office.

Dr. Legg, of the Home Office, said cases of anthrax had increased during the past year, but the number of deaths had not increased, and the increase in cases applied largely to the woollen districts—principally the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The jury found that Veedy died accidentally of anthrax poisoning, though where the disease was contracted it was impossible to say. No blame was attaching to Messrs. Major and Field. In a rider the jury expressed the opinion that the Act of Parliament should include all places where skins and horse hair were handled.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN INDIA.

RACIAL PROBLEMS IN PAY AND CADRES.

A BUSINESS-MAN'S VIEWS.

The commercial correspondent in Calcutta of the *Statesman* deals in an interesting manner with one of the points raised by the Services Commission—whether the native of India in Government service should draw the same salary the European draws, and whether a certain proportion of Government appointments in India should be held and must continue to be held by Englishmen. He writes:—

A year ago the Public Services Commission afforded the Press and the public, including the non-official and business man, a certain amount of distraction and interest. The present session of the same Commission attracts less notice than any of the current events of our daily life, and, to be candid, the ordinary business man has long since expressed the opinion that the proceedings are of no more interest. It may also be conceded that by the time the report is published—with a greater unanimity, perhaps than many thought possible at one time—conditions generally will have changed so much that the probabilities are that the Government in power will have the deliberations consigned to the archives of the India Office with the unwritten comment that in the matter of creating racial antipathy the Commission had undoubtedly though unwittingly, achieved some success.

"ILL-TIMED AND UNNECESSARY."

I write as an ordinary business man, and I suggest that the ordinary business man in Calcutta will agree with me in saying that, so far as it was hoped to discover more and better-paid appointments for natives of India, not only was this Commission ill-timed, but it was unnecessary. In the first place there is no economic reason why the native of India in Government service should get anything within 100 per cent. of the salary the European draws, even given the fact that the two may hold similar appointments. But there is every political reason why a proportion of the Government appointments in India should be held and must continue to be held by Englishmen. Even the most unbending patriot will, I think, admit this. If you must have the Englishman, then it is surely a fair proposition that you must give him pay commensurate with his requirements in a foreign country. When the present cadres and pay lists were drawn up, they were framed, as far as the Imperial Services were concerned, with the idea that the appointments would be held by Englishmen. The argument that a native of India should get the same salary as an Englishman occupying a similar position has an immediate refutation if we turn to the practical side of life. Take the English manager of an English house in Calcutta importing, let us say, piece goods, and compare his position with the Indian manager of an Indian native firm also importing piece-goods, both doing an equal turnover. This is a good example, as there are actual instances which allow of comparison. The English manager will be getting a salary and commission amounting to something between Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,200, while the manager of the Indian house will be content if he gets Rs. 100 a month and his food free, and, moreover, he will be as comfortable as his English contemporary.

SAVE COMPARISONS.

Many of the biggest Marwari *sarafi* or banking houses and wholesale merchants' businesses here are managed by *munims* or *gomashtas* on from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month plus, according to the local custom, food free. Take the case of Indian officers in the Indian Army—commissioned men,—and their salaries will be found to be all round lower than the pay of warrant or even non commissioned officers in the British Army. And yet are not any of our Indian officers equal in breeding, courtesy, manners, birth, and intelligence to the very best educated Indian, who has acquired his status by passing an examination? I should like to know how many of the thousands of decent, respectable, loyal, law-abiding, industrious, and good fellows as they are, taken all round, working as Babus in the various banks and mercantile hues in Calcutta get on an average more than Rs. 60 or Rs. 75 a month. Perhaps a couple of hundred draw from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month, a score get over Rs. 150, and a minute percentage get Rs. 200 or over. I do not mean a few men who as cashiers, having large deposits, get interest and salary as a combined allowance. And the whole of the men getting over Rs. 100 a month or over are tried, trusted servants who by good work, honesty, and integrity over a very long period of years have gained their positions through special merit. The large proportion of these men are of exactly the same class as the men who become gazetted Government servants, barristers, and so forth, but it had certainly never struck either employer or employee that this particular Babu class are underpaid. The competition for employment in British commercial offices is keen enough in all conscience. The Bengali clerk is, as a rule, in every way as estimable a man as I have described him to be. He is frugal and simple in his tastes and is generally extremely well off on Rs. 80 a month,—far better off than the Englishman who is head of a department and married on, say, Rs. 800 a month.

"PLAIN" COMMON-SENSE.

The Indian witnesses before the Commission impress the Commissioners with the necessity of employing Indians in the higher-paid appointments in greater numbers; then the case for the all-round increase of the salary of the Englishman in Government service in India has absolutely incontestably been made out. This is the plain commonsense view of the problem which the Public Services Commission is out here at such pains to solve. The question of the proportion of Englishmen in appointments in India necessary to maintain English ideals and principles is entirely a political question for the British Government for the time being, Liberal or Unionist, to decide. The economic aspect of the question is capable of a practical solution by a simple comparison of existing conditions of life, labour, employment, and earning capacity in commercial and non-Government institutions generally.

DEATH OF MARK MELFORD.

ACTOR'S TRAGIC EFFORT TO FINISH NOVEL.

WONDERFUL TRIUMPH RECALLED.

Mr. Mark Melford, well-known as actor, author, and playwright, died on January 4, at his residence at 69, Sedgeforth-road, Shepherd's Bush. A few weeks previously he took his farewell of the stage in circumstances which left a deep impression on the gathering of old friends who surrounded him at his last turn. The veteran died with his pen in his hand.

During the closing months of his life Mr. Melford had been engaged writing a novel entitled "The Two Pilgrims." Over thirty-five thousand words of the manuscript were ready for the printers, and he was working on his book until late on Saturday night. As he was taking up his pen again yesterday morning he expired.

BOOK TO BE COMPLETED BY DAUGHTER.

The novel will be completed by his daughter, who is familiar with the plot.

Mr. Melford had a premonition that he would not live to finish the book. Only a few days ago he was discussing with his friend, Mr. Bransby Williams, the famous entertainer, the fate of Dickens in dying before concluding "Edwin Drood."

Mr. Melford had been in very bad health for some time, but the anxieties of his last days were softened by the tender solicitude of his daughter, Miss Jackeydawara Melford, who nursed him with untiring devotion, and by the practical kindness of Mr. Bransby Williams, who recently raised a fund which placed the veteran beyond the fear of financial stress.

This fund was a sequel to the farewell performance at the Little Theatre at the end of last November, which was not a financial success. That performance gave the audience a glimpse of the unsuspected pathos in life behind the scenes—a glimpse which will haunt them for many a day.

A WONDERFUL TRIUMPH OF WILL.

It was only by great triumph of will-power over physical weakness that Mr. Melford was able to appear at all on that occasion. He looked painfully ill as he sat propped up in a large chair on the stage, and in counsel's wig and gown, played for the last time his old part of Mr. Sturgeon, K.C., in his own delightful little farce, "Non-Suited." There were tears in the eyes of old "pals" of the boards and footlights who sat in the stalls—unashamed tears.

Mr. Mark Melford—a brother of Austin Melford—had an active career of about 45 years, during which he wrote various plays and books, and appeared both on the legitimate stage and on the halls, acting with the late Mr. E. S. Williard and many other famous folk. His first great success in play-writing was the farce. "Turned Up," in which Mr. Willie Edouin made his name. He was also the author of "A Screw Loose," produced at the Vaudeville, "The Jerry-Builder," and "Flying from Justice." On leaving the stage he wrote "Life in a Booth," a delightful sketch of the lot of the old "barn-storming" players.

"GAGGING TILL DOOMSDAY."

It was forty years ago when, finding himself on the rocks in a Yorkshire town he sought out a strolling troupe in the neighbourhood. He found them amid the living vans, with the stock heroine, a girl, peeling potatoes on the top steps of the first van. Having assured the heroine's mother, the proprietress, a stout little lady of 50, that he could "gag till Doomsday;" he was engaged at the stipend of 15s. a week to "go on as Oratio in 'Hamlet'—singing two songs in between and playing Nipper in the farce."

Shakespeare's text did not get very reverent treatment as a result of the "gagging" indulged in. The first Grave-digger, we are told, used and handled a turnip as Yorick's skull, and invariably introduced the name of a local hostelry from which the "stoop of liquor" was to be fetched—being, of course, paid in kind later on.

This is how the "unruly night" speech was treated by one of the actors in a performance of "Macbeth".

"It has been a dreadful night," he started. "Strange sounds were heard; chimney pots were blown down, trees uprooted, and—and—well," he added with a confidential air of indifference, "you—you know the sort of night it was."

A mysterious disappearance and a gunshot accident, from which he made a wonderful recovery, were among the incidents in "Mark's" varied career.

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Two or three glasses of Horlick's will aid you in keeping well, because its wonderful restorative influence gives you richer blood and stronger nerves, so necessary to perfect health.
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FINE SILVER Case..... " 20 " 24 " 27
In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.
DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.
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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 28th January, 1914.

LORD BRYCE ON BRITISH EDUCATION.

No subject has been more prominent in England of late than education, and there appears little doubt that important steps will be taken before long to modify the present systems, so that they will conform more closely to modern requirements. Rapid advance in many branches of knowledge and keen international competition are the prime factors in the increasing demand for radical changes. There is at the present time great unrest and discontent in the teaching profession, and the various associations are calling for a consideration of their claims. Nearly every branch of education, however, has been under discussion at the recent conferences of the educational associations. The Government cannot be said to have made up their mind as to the steps they will take to meet the changing situation, though several members of the Cabinet have given suggestive hints, doubtless thrown out as feelers, so that it may be possible to form some idea of the direction which legislation may take. Lord Bryce has called attention to some of the deficiencies of modern education in England, and there is scarcely a point in his address that has not an interest for India. To a large extent Indian education follows the lines of English education, and the same problems, though in a modified form, have to be met. Lord Bryce pointed out as two of the great defects of British education, the lack of moral instruction, and the unsoundness of secondary education. The religious difficulty in the two countries differs, but the results are almost identical. The United States is also confronted with this problem. There has been a tendency to cut out the whole subject, because the religious sections were unable to agree to any scheme of religious instruction, with the result that the moral tone of the schools has deteriorated. Lord Bryce had "long been convinced that, although it was the first duty of the parents to give the child moral and religious instruction, they could not in such populations as we had in this country and in America rely on the parents or upon Sunday Schools to do all that was necessary in the matter. The teacher ought to be permitted to place his moral precepts on the basis of the duty to the Deity, and he did not think one out of a thousand teachers would ever misuse such an opportunity." Educationists in India, as well as those more directly interested in the moral welfare of the children, are strong in their condemnation of the system which has almost divorced education from religion and morality. Hindus of all shades of belief, Mussalmans and Christians alike, bemoan the laxity that is increasing among the present generation now that many of the old restraints of their religion have been taken away, and in several States measures to counteract this laxity have been passed. The second evil dealt with by Lord Bryce is the faulty method of education followed in the secondary school. "A nation moved forward, he said, "less by the average citizens than by its strongest and finest minds. All the great things came from the finest minds. To make the most of the best minds was the best investment a nation could make." This statement we are obliged to take with some reserve, while accepting the general sense. It is from these minds that new ideas emanate, but the execution of the ideas depends on others of lesser ability. It is not well to devote too great attention to secondary and university education, to the neglect of elementary instruction. India has not been guiltless in this matter. But the education given in the higher branches must be of the best, calculated to produce the type of man who will successfully hold his own in modern conditions. It is not so important to have subjects that develop the mind on the mere academic side, as that the subjects chosen and the manner of teaching should be the best calculated to train men to think, to enable the mind to see facts as they are, to analyse them, to draw just conclusions, to rise above prejudices, and to play freely round the phenomena of life. Education, not only in the lower branches but in the higher, must be linked up with the needs and work of the world, and must fit those seeking it for a successful place in it. Lord Bryce made some striking observations on the decline of interest in knowledge displayed by English youths who go to foreign countries. That there is room for exaggeration in statements of this kind is obvious. But is not the experience of the British Ambassador confirmed in India in some degree ? "Wherever one travelled abroad in Mexico, South America, and the Far East, he had found the heads of firms complaining that the English youths who came out to them showed less interest in their work than did their competitors from the European countries. The latter took pains to master the economic facts of the country. They learnt the language. They did not spend the time in amusement as soon as they quitted the counting-house in the afternoon, but worked at subjects profitable for their business." What is the reason for this ? It is not easy to answer the question, but it is one that must be faced. Education is of a faulty character unless it inspire the student to a deeper desire to follow the search of knowledge. The curriculum at the present time is congested, and it may be necessary to eliminate some of the subjects which have ordinarily been considered an essential part of a liberal education, and to concentrate on subjects more allied to modern life.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

Not many weeks ago a violent agitation was stirred up in this country by means of allegations that abominable cruelties had been inflicted on Indians in South Africa. It was evident almost from the outset that the charges were in many cases either false, or grossly exaggerated, and now that a Commission of enquiry has been appointed to investigate the whole matter, no Indian witnesses are forthcoming to offer evidence. It is not surprising that the President of the Commission should have declared the position to be most unsatisfactory, and he added that although he and his colleagues had asked to be notified of specific allegations, none had been received. The conclusion that will be drawn by the public in South Africa and at Home from these tactics is obvious. An enquiry was demanded by the Indians themselves, and although Mr. Gandhi objected to the constitution of the tribunal, the Commission was accepted by the Government of India, who showed their belief in its *bona fides* by sending Sir Benjamin Robertson to attend the sittings on their behalf. The Union Government are prepared, according to the counsel by whom they are represented, to meet the charges levelled against their officials. But in the absence of witnesses on the other side, the Commission is in an impossible position. For that position the Indian leaders in South Africa are themselves responsible, and the policy they have thought fit to adopt must tend to bring further discredit on the cause they represent.

THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

When serious crime remains undetected in this country, the police are attacked so bitterly, and find so few defenders, that public opinion, or what passes for it in India, convicts the entire force of incapacity, or indifference or, indeed, of something worse. Unfortunately, the conviction is sometimes just ; but too often, the fact is lost sight of that the people are themselves responsible for the escape of offenders against social order. This was shown fairly conclusively in a case that came up on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court on Monday, in which five accused persons who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur on a charge of suppressing evidence in a murder case, appealed unsuccessfully against the finding of the Sessions Court. The principal accused was not a poor ignorant peasant, but a man of some local standing, and the elaborate manner in which the suppression of evidence relating to a wicked crime was carried out displayed unusual cunning and skill. The corpse of the murdered man, who was a servant of the first accused, was cremated immediately after the murder, and a false entry was made in the death register attributing the death to apoplexy. As Mr. Justice Heaton remarked in his judgment, in a case of this kind it was inevitable that there should be difficulties in getting evidence, and it was also inevitable that there should be differences in detail. All the more cause, therefore, for satisfaction that a wickedly designed attempt to baulk justice has failed ; and whatever the faults of the police may be, here, at least, is a case in which considerable acumen has been displayed and success achieved.

Notes of the Day.

The eager interest displayed by the Indian inhabitants of the Dacca district in the manœuvres, and their confidence, which is indicated by the fact that they crowd the field of operations "in such large numbers as even to interfere with military movements," are matters for satisfaction. When the announcement was first made that Eastern Bengal was chosen for the operations the Bengali Press resorted to its usual tactics, and some papers expressed the fervent hope that the people would not be molested. This simulated anxiety has, of course, not been justified, and it is probable that in a district which has been the scene of more than one political crime, and a refuge of seditionists, the British soldier will in future possess a very different reputation from that which ill-disposed persons in India have attempted to fasten on him.

The upshot of the resignation of his seat in the House of Commons by Mr. William O'Brien will not inspire much confidence in the political genius of his campaigners in Cork City. A few days ago Reuter cabled that the famous Irish member had resigned and sought re-election owing to the result of the municipal elections, which, according to the Redmondites, showed that he had lost the confidence of the voters. To-day it is announced that the Nationalists will not contest the vacancy, and whether it is true or false, watchers of Irish eccentricities will find considerable amusement in the belief that Mr. O'Brien and his friends have been badly hoaxed into a panic of conscience. At the last election the majority was not large as Irish majorities go, amounting to 523 in an electorate of 14,075. If the Redmondites, therefore, have decided not to attempt to capture the seat, the inference is that they never intended to do so.

It was stated in the *Nautical Magazine* for December that "the British Mercantile Marine is in so parlous a state at the present time—from a point of view of its mixed *personnel*—that the contemplation of its shortcomings in this respect is painful to those who have the interests of the country at heart. Startling though it may seem, it is nevertheless true that there are many ships to-day proudly flying the Red Ensign whose crew does not contain one single native of the United Kingdom before the mast." The merest tyro in shipping matters knows that hundreds of vessels carry exclusively Indian or colonial lascar crews, and the fact that the vessels sail as free from disaster as others gives testimony in their favour. But if the *Nautical Magazine* desires to suggest that in "many" British ships carrying European crews there cannot befound "one singlenative of the United Kingdom before the mast," it will be difficult indeed to believe. At the same time it is possible to agree that the number of foreign seamen in British forecastles is regrettably high, which we dare say, after all, is really what the magazine intended to convey.

The news that Russia has decided to postpone indefinitely the suppression of the parcels-post *via* Julfa and Askabad will be welcomed in England and in Germany. As the transit of goods to Persia through Russia has been virtually forbidden for some time past, the trade from Western Europe, particularly from Germany and England, has been asuming more and more the form of a parcel trade in more costly articles, including jewellery and gold in bars. The Russian traders, who generally receive a bonus on their exports to Persia, have been complaining of this "circumvention" of their monopoly, pointing out that the foreigner is thus able to import into the country goods equal to about one-third of what they are importing themselves. In response to their complaint it was stated that the Russian Government had closed the Customs-houses at Julfa and Askabad. This meant practically the closing of the North of Persia to any but Russian trade, and, according to the *Koelnische Zeitung*, Germany energetically remonstrated at St. Petersburg. Whatever representations were made, they appear to have been effective, and so a very considerable trade from England and Germany is, for some time at least, to go on uninterrupted.

Portugal under the Republican regime is the subject of several scathing articles in the Reviews, a perusal of which will leave many readers in doubt whether to discount the perfervid denunciation of the writers, who say, severally, that "the people of Portugal are being governed by a devilish tyranny" that "the Republican leaders in Portugal are an impossible set of scoundrels," and that "the state of affairs cannot be worse in any part of Europe than that which exists in the latest of European republics," or to accept the opinion of the other side. On the face of it, it seems incredible that foreign journalists should be permitted free access to prisons and other State institutions if the conditions existing in them are as deplorable as Mr. Philip Gibbs, the writer of an article in the *Contemporary Review*, for example, describes them to be. A large number of critics of the new regime have arisen in England, and this fact certainly would not be a reason for allowing British journalists an open door into dungeons containing victims who pleaded that an appeal should be carried to England by Mr. Gibbs on their behalf.

THE NEW DELHI.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

There is naturally a good deal of public curiosity as to the contents of the project estimate of Imperial Delhi, which is now under consideration by the Government of India, writes the *Statesman* in a special article. It has for some time been known that the Imperial Delhi Committee, in conjunction with the engineering staff which was constituted with Mr. Keeling as Engineer-in-Chief had, as a result of much labour during the hot weather of 1913, succeeded, without in any material respect departing from the general outline drawn up by the town-planners, in effecting a further concentration of the area to be occupied by the new city, thus permitting a large and much needed extension of the present city in the direction of the Ajmer and Delhi Gates, as well as providing a considerable reserve of space to the south of the proposed layout, which will be available for further building as the new city expands. As the general outline of the town-planners' proposals for the new Delhi has been preserved in the revised plans of the Imperial Delhi Committee's recommendations, it was obvious that a large number of preliminary operations could be undertaken by the Committee to prepare the site for the actual work of building, as soon as the estimate and project have been approved by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Thus the large depressions on the Muttra Road have been filled up, the brick-kiln works near the Jaisingpura Observatory have been levelled, and most important of all the levelling of the top of the Raisina Hill is in progress, to prepare it for the erection of the Imperial Secretariat. Every day blasting operations, to break up the hill, are undertaken, after which the loosened earth and rocks are removed by thousands of coolies, a camp for whom has been provided. This camp is capable of holding between twenty and thirty thousand labourers, and has been provided with carefully designed sanitary arrangements and a temporary hospital.

COMPLETION IN 1920.

The American tourists to Delhi, who take a hasty glimpse of the proceedings at Raisina as they make their excursions to the Kutb Tower and Nizam-ud-Din's tomb, scoff at these primitive methods of removal of these, comparatively speaking, immense mounds and dilate on the wonderful dredging machines of their native land, but the long processions of coolies with their baskets and the hand-trucks on the little rails are the cheapest method of doing the work, and the ceaseless activity of this army of workers is effecting a wonderful change in the scene, as thousands of tons of debris are thrown on the plain to form the basis of the boulevard which is to run east and west through the new city from Government House to Purana Kila, and to form the main axis of new Delhi. To the layman's eye the work looks hopeless at present, but this is largely due to the fact that operations are being carried out in many scattered directions at the same time, so that the uninstructed visitor views a number of isolated undertakings, and without a plan to guide him is unable to see the common objective of this labour, and the manner in which the one is connected with and works into the other. As a matter of fact steam-rollers are at work all day levelling the metalling on the constantly growing roads, while the light railway and its subordinate tram lines are unceasingly carrying material from where it is not wanted to where it is. It is now hoped that the spring of 1920 will see Government House, the Secretariat, and the houses of officials and establishments ready for occupation.

PRECEDENTS IN THE PAST.

In the meantime, just as the ancient inhabitants of Agra must have wandered out to watch the growth of Fatehpur Sikri, and those of Amber watched the building of their new city, Jaipur, so the citizens of Delhi and the Government of India officials, from the Viceroy downward, will periodically visit the rising city at Raisina and speculate as to where and when they or their successors will occupy it, and whether the history of desolate Fatehpur Sikri, or flourishing Jaipur, is to be repeated now.

As mentioned, above six years is the time estimated by the public for the completed appearance of the Phœnix of the capitals of the world, and as in the meantime, the governing body of this great Empire have to occupy the existing civil station, this station has been taken in hand, and the improvements carried out are remarkable to those who remember the condition of Delhi ten or twelve years ago. The system of electric lighting has been largely extended, the roads have been widened and footpaths constructed ; and altogether the station is cleaner, healthier and more cared for.

UTILITY v. SENTIMENT.

The most drastic change is the alteration on the road at the historic Kashmir Gate, and if the antiquarian visitor may justifiably regret the disappearance of the moat at this spot, and the enlargement of the hole in the wall as changing the aspect of the spot from that of Mutiny days, the change has certainly provided for the more convenient ingress and egress of pedestrians threatened by the constantly growing numbers of motors. The advent of the Government of India, and the increase in the cold weather population has resulted in the establishment of the New Gymkhana Club, which is located at Kingsway, near the disused railway station of that name. The club, as its name implies, is mainly devoted to polo and other amusements of a like nature, and its establishment has resulted in the provision of a temporary race-course in close proximity to the Civil Station and in the construction of an additional polo ground. Dances have occasionally been held there, the large ball-room and excellent floor inviting such amenities, and during the Polo tournament dances and theatricals will follow each other in quick succession. But perhaps the principal attraction of the club has been the bi weekly meets which have been held during the cold weather with the aid of the fox-hounds, which, with their master, have been so generously provided by the Maharaja of Gwalior; and accounts of the Delhi Hunt now form one of the items of news regularly emanating from the northern capital. The Gymkhana Club is, however, too far out to seriously compete with the old established Delhi Club at Ludlow Castle, which offers to its members all the usual amenities provided by a "mixed" club. The new club is in some respects like Annandale at Simla, and, like Annandale, suffers among other things from being too distant to permit people, without a motor—and after all they at present are in a majority—taking full advantage of the privileges it offers, so that, except on polo afternoons, its attractive rooms are rather a wilderness.

DILATORY DOINGS.

When the tourist has exhausted the interesting sights and monuments of new and old Delhi, he or she ordinarily endeavours to conclude the visit to the capital by obtaining a permit to attend at the Council Chamber of the Imperial Legislative Council when a meeting is being held. It cannot, however, be said that the meetings this session have been of an inspiring character. The deadening influence of Delhi appears to have affected even our legislators. The Government majorities, ranging from 20 to 25 when divisions have been demanded—the nominal Government majority being two or three—give one some indication of this lack of interest, but fail to give a completeidea of the lethargy of Delhi. It is stated that the attendance of the non-official members on the Select Committees, on the various Bills which have been introduced, has been meagre and that they have left Delhi at the earliest possible opportunities, while their resolutions have not been pressed with energy. But it is not only among the non-officials that this lack of spirit has manifested itself. From the Government benches the replies have often been ponderous and ineffective, and almost the only member whose speeches have relieved the monotony has been Sir William Meyer, whose remarks on the proposal to appoint non-official committees to assist the assessors of Income Tax were a brilliant exception to the rule.

Interest in legislative business will no doubt increase, when Delhi becomes less of the mofussil station it is at present, and more of the capital it is to be some day. Meanwhile, those of us who are in Delhi watch its slow growth with patient care. We see to-day some blasting operations, to-morrow coolies making a road. We try to picture to ourselves a great and prosperous place. But faith is weak, and eyes are often turned elsewhere.

THE BANKING COMMISSION

SIR D NSHAH DAVAR APPOINTED FROM BOMBAY.

Following the successive failures of several Indian Banks the Government of India, as has been already announced, have decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into matters concerning banking business in this country.

Sir Dinshah D. Davar, a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed a member of the Commission as a representative of the Bombay Presidency.

Sir Dinshah will have to vacate his seat on the beach and one of the Indian practising members of the Bombay bar will, it is stated, be appointed by the Bench.

THE "TWINGONE."

STEAMER HULK TOWED INTO BOMBAY.

The oil-tank steamer "Twingone," which was on fire at Tuticorin a few months ago, was towed into Bombay Harbour yesterday afternoon by the s. s. "Clan Cameron." The "Twingone," the blackened and battered wreck of a once smart-looking ship, presents a pitiable sight now as she lies in the outer harbour. One of her three masts has gone, and the others and the funnel are charred At present her engines are quite useless, and it has not yet been determined whether or not she can be repaired. If it is found to be impossible or not worth while, to repair her, the ship will be broken up.

The "Twingone" was brought here by Capt. Christiansen, master of the "Clan Cameron," who placed one officer, an engineer and nine men on the bulk for the journey up from Tuticorin.

It was on November 6 that the "Twingone," while discharging petrol into a lighter off Tuticorin, caught fire. There was a loud explosion and immediately the ship was wrapped in flames. Capt. O. A. Barrand's three-year old baby girl and her ayah perished, as did the Chief Engineer, Second Engineer and the son of the Tuticorin Port Officer.

The vessel continued to blaze for several days, and when the fire had burnt itself out she was a mere shell, her engines twisted and useless, and all the wood-work destroyed, while the iron fabric of the vessel was much damaged.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF NEW MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The following eighteen gentlemen have been elected members of the Millowners' Association's Managing Committee for the current year :—

Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. D. M. English, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. A. L. MacLeric, Mr. N. G. Hunt, Mr. Rahimtulla C. Ibrahim, Mr. W. H. Oxton, Mr. N. B. Sakalatwalla, Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha, and Mr. Kawasji Jehangir.

FUNCTIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Government House Ball, thanks to the courtesy of the Yacht Club Committee which has changed the date of its dance, is now to take place on the 23rd of February, and the Establishment Reception on the following night, the 24th of February.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

ABSENCE OF INDIAN WITNESSES.

CHAIRMAN COMPLAINS.

"MOST UNSATISFACTORY POSITION."

DURBAN, Jan. 26.

The Commission of Inquiry into the grievances of Indians has opened its sittings here. The Union Government alone is represented by counsel. There was a fair attendance of Indians, but none of the leaders was there. No Indian witnesses were forthcoming.

Judge Solomon said that the position was most unsatisfactory. The Indians' allegations of ill treatment fell to the ground unless they supported them with evidence. The Commission asked to be notified of specific allegations, but none had been received.

Mr. Charles de Villiers, representing the Government, informed Sir William Solomon that the Government was not prepared to adduce evidence regarding the allegations, but was prepared to meet allegations of ill-treatment made in the evidence. The Government had not communicated with the Indians except through Mr. Gandhi.

Sir William remarked that they did not know how far Mr Gandhi represented the Indians.

Mr. de Villiers, continuing, stated that the Government would give evidence regarding the allegations of the use of necessary force in repressing disturbances.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN EVIDENCE.

Sir William: There again, the evidence of Indians is important as they make charges against Government officials. If they do not bring evidence it will be most difficult to investigate as the Commission has no power to summon witnesses.

Mr. de Villiers, replying to Sir William, stated that the Government's attitude concerning general grievances was contained in the Blue Book of the correspondence which it was proposed to put in at a later stage.

Evidence was adduced regarding the Mount Edgcumbe affray. The evidence was similar to that given at the magisterial enquiry and there were no fresh points.

Sir Benjamin Robertson was present throughout the proceedings, listening to statements, on behalf of the Indian Government.

After the Mount Edgcumbe evidence had been heard the sitting was adjourned.

GANDHI'S PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

At a mass meeting of Indians, addressed by Mr. Gandhi and other Indian leaders, it was decided to endorse the provisional agreement reached between Mr. Gandhi and the Government.

A CONCERT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There was a considerable attendance of Europeans and Indians at the concert in the Caxton Hall in aid of the fund for the Indians in South Africa.

A lantern demonstration was given representing Indians in South Africa, portraits being shown of Lord Ampthill, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Polak and others.

The financial result of the concert was apparently gratifying.—Reuter.

MASS MEETINGS OF INDIANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Gandhi, dated Durban, the 26th instant:—

Indian mass meetings at Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg and other centres have unanimously endorsed the agreement.

MR. ANDREWS' JOURNEY HOME.

The Rev. Mr. Andrews, who was to have gone to England from South Africa to see his mother, who had been ailing for some time, has received the sad news of her death. He intends to proceed to England as previously arranged.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

SENTENCE ON LABOUR LEADER REMITTED.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 27.

The sentence on the Labour leader Creswell, has been remitted, the Government not wanting to deprive the Labourites of one of their principal mouth-pieces in the House of Assembly during the discussion of the Labour troubles at the forthcoming re-opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The South African Government has released the Labour leader, Creswell, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of £20 for publishing a pamphlet likely to excite ill-feeling, and to a fine of £10 for attempting to induce men to refrain from working.—Reuter

THE LONDON STRIKES.

25,000 BUILDERS CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

There are signs of the early collapse of the coal strike. A number of malcontents have resumed work and free labourers are maintaining an almost normal supply.

It is estimated that already 20,000 building workers have struck.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir George Askwith has offered mediation in the coal strike. The men will hold a mass meeting to-day to consider the proposal.

The strikers have decided to grant permits to the men to convey coal to hospitals provided a member of the Union supervises delivery.

London, Jan. 27.

In reply to the lock-out declared by the London master-builders, the unions have decided to call out all members of the fifteen other unions now working on jobs where the lock-out took effect. This means rendering about 25,000 men idle.—Reuter.

LISBON DISORDERS.

A BOMB AND PISTOL SHOTS.

CONFLICTS IN SEVERAL PLACES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There have been disorders in Lisbon in connection with the Ministerial crisis.

A procession in support of the Government was attacked and dispersed, and revolver shots were exchanged. A bomb exploded injuring ten persons.

Conflicts have also taken place in various quarters of the city.

Order has, however, now been restored and cavalry are patrolling the main thoroughfares.—Reuter.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

QUESTION OF ALBANIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

La Liberte states that M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has negotiated with the French Government and big banks, a loan of £20,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Reuter understands that the British Government has drafted a communication for presentation at Constantinople and Athens on behalf of the Powers in a form making it clear that the unanimous decision of the Powers must be respected.

The date originally fixed for the evacuation of the Albanian Epirus having passed, no fresh date has been proposed, but the draft suggests that the withdrawal be as quick as possible.

Reuter learns that the question of the Powers guaranteeing an Albanian loan is still unsettled. Britain and some other Powers have signified their willingness provided all participate and under certain conditions connected with the expenditure of the money.—Reuter.

SKIRMISH IN EAST AFRICA

BRITISH OFFICER WOUNDED.

NAIROBI, Jan. 27.

A convoy of the King's African Rifles had a skirmish at Bertullia with a section of the Merahar tribe.

Lieut. Bentinck was dangerously wounded and three native soldiers were seriously wounded.—Reuter.

JAPANESE VISIT TO MEXICO.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The captain and fourteen officers of the Japanese cruiser "Idzamo," lying off Manzanilla, have arrived at Mexico City. They will return to their ship on the 30th inst., after visiting places of interest.—Reuter.

KARACHI CARGO ON FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The steamer "Manchester Engineer", from Karachi, has arrived at Port Said with her cargo in two compartments on fire. It is intended to discharge the cargo there.—Reuter.

MRS. BESANT'S CASE

STAY OF EXECUTION ORDERED

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted the application of Mrs. Besant for a stay of execution of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Madras ordering the restoration to Narayen Ayah of his two sons, whose education she had undertaken.—Reuter.

PROCEEDINGS PENDING IN MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Referring to the application pending in the Madras High Court to commit Mrs. Besant for alleged contempt of Court the Indian papers in Bengal have made an earnest appeal to Madras leaders to bring about a settlement.

The *Patrika* says: After all, what will be gained by sending Mrs. Besant to jail? We do not see eye to eye with her in all that she says or does; but the fact remains that she has served India, which is not her motherland, for the last twenty years. She has made mistakes, but her work for India has always been unselfish. Now, in her old age, if she be sent to prison, will that redound to the credit of Indians and will not that stop all the good work in which she is engaged for the uplifting of India?

The *Bengalee* says:—Having regard to Mrs. Besant's past services in the cause of education and in the interpretation of Eastern thought to the West we can have no sympathy with those who desire to see her sent to jail. She is now sixty-six years of age and is undoubtedly one of the most talented and cultured ladies of the present time. It will be an ill return for her past services and present work to send her to prison.

LORD DENMAN.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 27.

Newspapers and politicians of all parties pay tributes to Lord Denman. His lordship has recently suffered severely from hay fever. He will leave Australia in June.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

ULSTER PROBLEM.

IRISH CONVENTION SUGGESTED.

MR. BIRRELL'S PROPHECY.

London, Jan. 27

The *Daily Express* prints a letter from Mr. Sheehan, M. P. (O'Brienite) purporting to have been endorsed by Mr. O'Brien, urging the creation of a convention on the South African model to settle the Irish question and affirming that Protestants in Ulster would never stand alone in their resistance to "Molly Maguirism."

The letter recommends that representatives of Ulster in the Imperial Parliament shall have a suspensive veto on Irish legislation until such legislation has been sanctioned by the House of Commons. Further, that Ulster shall have sixty representatives out of 164 in the Irish House of Commons and the power of appointing magistrates and other officials in North-East Ulster.

MR. BIRRELL ON CIVIL WAR.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said the talk of civil war in Ireland was a party device. He commended Mr. Redmond's temperate speech recently, and said that if the Conservatives came into power they would introduce a measure only colourably different from the Liberal measure.—Reuter.

CORK CITY BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Nationalists have decided not to contest the Cork City seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. William O'Brien. The O'Brienites are jubilant.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

REDUCTION OF EMIGRANT RATES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Atlantic rate war has begun. The Cunard, American and White Star lines have announced the reduction of emigrant rates to meet equivalent reductions made by the Hamburg-Amerika line.

A 10 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

The Hamburg-Amerika Company's dividend for 1913 was 10 per cent. Two and a quarter millions' sterling were allotted to reserve, insurance and emergency account.—Reuter.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The War Office is arranging the reorganisation of the Remount Department with a number of district remount officers on salaries of £250 with travelling expenses. At least one hundred appointments are expected to be made in April.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

An iron cylinder, containing compressed gas, exploded in the engine room of the "Mauretania," which was being repaired in the graving-dock. Three fitters were killed and eight injured.

The explosion was deafening and the victims were blown to pieces. The wood-work of the ship caught fire, but was speedily extinguished.—Reuter.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Two millions sterling Bengal-Nagpur railway 4 per cent debentures issued at 97¼ were subscribed in two hours and a half.—Reuter.

CHILD BEGGARS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafii will move a resolution recommending the appointing of a committee, consisting of official and non-official members of the Council to consider and draft a bill to prevent professional beggary, and particularly to stop minor boys and girls from being turned into beggars and mendicants by parents or guardians.

ANOTHER AVIATION FATALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gibbs the airman, was killed yesterday, while flying over Salisbury Plain.—Reuter.

THE JEHANGIRA RAID.

IDEA BORROWED FROM CINEMA FILM.

According to the *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent, the people in Peshawar city have stated that the raiders of the Jehangira Road station got their idea from having seen a cinematograph show, where a film was displayed giving a picture of a raid on a train in America.

A compositer named Bishan Singh employed in the Government Central Press Simla, died as a result of injuries sustained by a fall down a khud from a height of 50 feet.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI'S PETITION.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the rule obtained by the Official Liquidator to set aside the order that the petition for the winding-up of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, should be withdrawn, came up before Mr. Justice Davar. The Thakore Saheb, who was a shareholder in the Specie Bank, applied some time ago for the winding-up of the Bank, but subsequently Mr. Justice Davar ordered the petition to be withdrawn, and it was the rule to set aside this ex-parte order which came up yesterday.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Official Liquidator, while Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to issue a summons against the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who was a Ruling Chief. Under Section 86 of the Civil Procedure Code, a ruling chief, an envoy or an ambassador could not be sued in the British Courts, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The parties, however, could come to the Court under protest, as was done by the Sultan of Johore, who was sued in an English court for breach of promise.

Mr. Inverarity also submitted that the allegations contained in the affidavit of Mr. Matoobhai Govindbhai Doctor—alleging that securities to the extent of several lakhs of rupees had been transferred to the Thakore Saheb on November 4, as against the Thakore Saheb's current account of sixteen lakhs—was misleading and incorrect. Counsel explained that the Chief had come to Bombay on November 3, 1913, with Rs. 16,50,000, with the intention of buying shares in the Specie Bank which were offered for sale in the open market. As it was too late to complete this transfer on the 3rd, Rs. 16,50,000 were deposited in the Specie Bank for safety's sake; and the transaction was completed on the 4th. The various allegations made in the report of the auditors, were also not correct. With reference to the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the petition, counsel said that on hearing of the death of the late Mr. Chunilal, the Thakore Saheb came to Bombay, and being a large creditor and share-holder of the Bank, and believing that the petition presented by the other directors was not a bona fide one, he presented the petition for the carriage of the proceedings. On January 16, 1914, Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, solicitors, obtained an ex parte order for the withdrawal the petition.

REASON FOR THE ORDER.

His lordship:—I passed the order for withdrawing the petition being under the impression, that the Thakore Saheb was endeavouring to reconstruct the bank. Counsel then referred to the last week's financial supplement of the London *Times*, which had a leading article on the observations of his lordship in connection with the sixteen lakhs incident. Mr. Inverarity then discussed the legal aspect of the Thakore Saheb's right to withdraw the petition. After quoting Law Reports Equity 382, 12 Equity page 59, and 17 Equity page 743, counsel said that the Thakore Saheb's position was stronger than that cited in the above cases as the Thakore Saheb's petition had not been advertised. Consequently he submitted both on the question of jurisdiction and merit, the application of the Official Liquidator to restore the petition to the file should be dismissed.

Mr. Raikes submitted that whenever the Court makes an ex parte order, the Court had *ipso facto* the right to vacate that order. A foreign party invoking the aid of the British Court was amenable to the jurisdiction of that Court.

The Judge asked Mr. Inverarity what was the object of the Thakore Saheb in withdrawing the petition, and Mr. Inverarity informed the Court that Mr. Gandhi who had instructions from the Thakore Saheb was sick, and he did not know what the Thakore Saheb had said.

Mr. Raikes observed that the Thakore Saheb was in Bombay.

His lordship:—Why don't you examine him before the Chamber Judge?

His lordship then informed Mr. Inverarity that when Mr. Gandhi went to him and asked permission to withdraw the petition, he (the Judge) suggested to Mr. Gandhi certain reasons, but the latter only smiled.

Mr. Inverarity:—Was it an assenting or dissenting smile?

His lordship:—Assenting.

After some further arguments his lordship stated that he would deliver a written judgment.

CHITTAGONG DACOITY.

ATTACK ON SLEEPING PLANTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 27.

The following particulars regarding the dacoity reported, yesterday, are available:—

Mr. Higgins, a tea planter at the Kharna tea garden, which is eighteen miles from Chittagong, sent information to the police at Patiya last night that dacoits had entered his bungalow and attacked him with a dao, while he was asleep. In the encounter one of the dacoits was shot dead, while Mr. Higgins received a serious cut on the face. One of the dacoits is also said to have been arrested. The others escaped.

The police sub-inspector at Patiya went immediately to the garden and the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police have since joined them. The aid of the local doctor was also requisitioned.

THE ENGLEKEN CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

H. T. Engleken, Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who was committed to take his trial in the Sessions Court yesterday, was enlarged on bail yesterday evening by order of the High Court.

ABKARI SERVICE.

EUROPEANS OF RIGHT SORT WANTING.

PHYSICAL DISABILITIES OF INDIANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The Public Services Commission sat to-day in two sections. In Section "B" under Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Brodie Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, described the duties of the Department. Nearly all the higher posts were filled by promotions from the subordinate ranks, he said. An attempt was being made to institute direct recruitment by the appointment of probationary inspectors, but strong vested interests militated against its success. Witness had no decided view in favour of either system of recruitment; that by competition had not proved a success because educational and physical qualifications did not go as a rule together. The main qualifications for the Department were grit and ability to maintain discipline. The department was now recruiting more Indians, because it was difficult to get the right kind of Europeans. Witness thought the graded system preferable to the incremental or time scale system because it did not offer inducement to the men to slack.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that the Indian castes who had the intellectual ability for the department had not the necessary physical qualities for the outdoor work.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, the witness said that eventually the bulk of the higher posts in the Department would be filled by Indians because Europeans could not be got to enter the department.

RECRUITMENT FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Thurley, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras, suggested a certain amount of direct recruitment from England. He wanted to avoid having the bulk of the higher posts filled by men who had spent many years in the subordinate ranks. The Matriculation standard for recruits was high enough. Promotion depended on seniority tempered by merit. The present furlough allowances were insufficient to allow officers to take all the leave due to them.

Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar, representing the Indian officers of the Salt Department, complained that the scales had not been held evenly between Europeans and Indian officers in the Department. He recommended the division of the service into superior and inferior grades. Recruitment to the superior grades should be direct and by promotion. English recruits should be appointed by competitive examination. Satisfactory European officers could not be got from the domiciled community, and therefore must be got from England.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said the officers of the Salt Department should have the same status as officers of the Provincial Service.

To Mr. Abdur Rahim he said that there were more casualties and invalid retirements among Indian than European officers, because Indians had to work longer in lower and more arduous grades.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Goddall, Director of Telegraphs, Madras, thought that seventy-five per cent. of the recruits to the Engineering Department should come from England to preserve the efficiency of the Department. Witness thought that study leave should be granted at least once in five years to enable officers to keep abreast of the latest inventions. He preferred the time scale to the graded system of pay. His service laid stress on having the power of commuting part of their pension.

Mr. Morgan, Telegraph Department, Madras, representing the Provincial Service, said that the grievances of the Provincial Service were based on the grounds of the pay, pension and furlough leave rules generally. He would not give European recruited officers a foreign service allowance. The engineering training given at Roorkee was as good, witness considered, as that to be got in England.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that the State could get all the men it wanted at the present rates of pay.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness asked for an increase of pay because Indians were adopting a western mode of life and consequently their living expenses were increasing.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

At the Public Services Commission, to-day, under the presidency of Lord Islington, Mr. V. L. Datta, of the Finance Department, Madras, said that he considered that University qualifications were necessary in recruits for the department. He did not think that the expenses of European officers were greater than those of Indians. Difference in pay made a difference in prestige.

THE ZANZIBAR INCIDENT.

DESECRATION BY MEMBERS OF ARYA SAMAJ DENIED.

Regarding Reuter's telegram from Zanzibar of Jan. 23 about the alleged desecration of an idol of Shiva by two Indian youths belonging to the Arya Samaj Mr. Kalyandas J Desai, president of the Samaj, Bombay, sends a contradiction. He states that he immediately wired to the Zanzibar Arya Samaj for the facts, and in reply he was informed that the youths did not belong to the Samaj. Mr Kalyandas thinks this to be another attempt on the part of the orthodox community to injure the reputation of the Samaj.

DEATH OF RAJA'S SERVANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

A chowkidar named Shibboo, in the employ of the Raja of Arki's State, was found in a senseless state outside the Raja's bungalow in Simla yesterday morning. He was removed to the Ripon Hospital, where he died on the same day. It is understood that he committed suicide by swallowing half a tola of opium.

FAMINE IN THE U. P.

GOVERNOR DESCRIBES CONDITIONS.

MEETING IN ALLAHABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

A largely attended meeting was held this afternoon in the Mayo Hall to form a Famine Relief Fund in these provinces. His Honour the Lieut. Governor presided, and among those present were the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richard, the Bishop of Lucknow, General Cowper, Dr. Sunderlal, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavyia and a number of Rajas, Nawabs and representatives of various districts.

Sir James Meston, in addressing the meeting, gave details of the famine conditions and contrasted it with those which prevailed in 1907. His Honour pointed out that although there were no actual outward signs of famine, as on former occasions, it was the duty of Government to look into the future and correct any misleading appearances of the moment. The average shortage of crops was almost unexampled and in Bundelkhand the out-turn would be barely one-fifth of the normal. Throughout the provinces the food supply was greatly diminished. Canals were working to their full capacity, but the rivers were dry, tanks were not full and wells had run dry.

His Honour had never seen the people respond more cheerfully to the rigours of famine, but the point of bearing up had been reached. Even now one inch of rain would do good, but they looked in vain for rain clouds. The area of the spring crop was better than was expected, but a great portion of it would never come under the sickle. In Bundelkhand the out-turn would be next to nothing or nothing at all.

Compared with the famine of 1907 the outlook was darker. Although, His Honour said, signs of famine now were not so apparent, this was due to the previous succession of good seasons, to a permanent advance in the material condition of the people, to improvement in the labour market and, lastly, to the effects of wise changes in the famine policy, by the introduction of gratuitous relief and liberal *takavi* advances amounting Rs. 120 lakhs.

Up to the present by these means the people had been put in good heart, knowing that Government was behind them. All these means combined to make famine less terrible than before. Government had suspended Rs. 52 lakhs of revenue and a similar sum would be remitted next year.

His Honour pointed out that all these were only palliatives and relief measures could not be avoided.

The famine area was estimated to cover 17,000 square miles with a population of five millions and distress in 30,000 square miles with a population of fifteen millions; that is, twenty million people would be on their hands.

His Honour then went on to say that one of the most serious features of the present situation was scarcity of fodder in Bundelkhand. There was not a green blade to be seen. Water was scarce and the rivers and lakes were low. The outlook in this respect was black indeed. Arrangements had been made at heavy cost to supplement the fodder supply. Loss to agricultural stock was great. In Bundelkhand not more than twenty per cent. of the cattle were retained. The rest had either been sold or had perished, and famine was inevitable.

His Honour made an earnest appeal to the charitable instincts of the people and said that the scope for the exercise of private charity was large. Since His Honour had been Lieut.-Governor he had done no begging but he did so now.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards, proposed that a charitable famine relief fund be formed, with Sir James Meston as president, and, among others, the following as vice presidents:—The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares, Dr. Sunderlal, Sir Henry Richard, Sir George Knox, General Cowper, Sir Duncan Baillie, the Maharaja of Balarampur and Sir A. McRobert.

A general committee was also elected, as also an executive committee with Sir Henry Richards as chairman.

Subscriptions were then announced, the principal being: Sir James Meston Rs. 1,000, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Rs. 10,000, Sir A. McRobert, Rs. 5,000 and Dr. Sunderlal, Rs. 2,000.

Over Rs. 50,000 were subscribed within half an hour.

CRIME IN BENGAL.

MORE POLITICAL SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

A combined force of Calcutta and Bengal Police raided several houses at Barnagore this morning. The searches are reported to have been in connection with a conspiracy for committing political crimes.

Five Bengalis were subsequently arrested at Barnagore and Calcutta.

The case is said to be closely connected with the Rajabazar bomb case and the Seva Bazar murder. It is stated that implements for making guns and ammunition were seized in Barnagore. The names of the arrested persons have not been disclosed.

ANTI-DACOIT CAMPAIGN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

In view of the setting free of the police for stamping out dacoity in Eastern Bengal, the *Englishman* understands that the 92nd Punjabis and one other Indian regiment will relieve the police of treasury guard duties at headquarters stations in this part of India.

A GREAT FESTIVAL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The great bathing festival of *Amawas* was celebrated here yesterday at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. Several thousands of devotees took part. Over a hundred delegates of the Sanitary Conference came in by special train from Lucknow this morning to visit the scene of the bathing and left in the afternoon.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

MALARIA INQUIRIES IN ITALY.

SUGGESTED COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Lucknow, Jan. 27.

The Sanitary Conference reassembled on Tuesday morning under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler and proceeded to discuss the draft resolutions, which had been prepared for consideration. A few of the resolutions were amended or deleted and the following resolutions were finally adopted by the Conference:—

"That in view of the reported success of mitigating malaria which has attended the methods of Colmata and Bonifecasine in Italy, and the probability that such methods would have similar results in certain parts of India, further investigation of the subject is desirable both in Italy and in suitable localities in India, and that as a preliminary measure a small expert committee consisting of one medical officer and one engineer should, if possible, be deputed to Italy under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association.

"That it is desirable to study rural sanitation and to push forward such schemes as are practicable and that special attention should be devoted for the present to (a) the extended provision of protected water supply in school compounds and at places of concourse such as markets, fairs, tranas, kacheris, etc., (b) the provision of travelling dispensaries; (c) the teaching of elementary hygiene in schools; (d) the instruction of midwives; (e) the constitution of village sanitary committees; (f) the appointment of health officers for rural areas; (g) the construction of model villages laid out on sanitary principles in a few selected localities, and (h) the extension of village sites in congested districts, wherever necessary.

"That in the medical inspection of schools and scholars special attention to the hygienic condition of schools, provision of plant grounds, etc., are eminently desirable from the point of view of public health.

"That the attention of all municipalities, and local authorities should be drawn to the danger to health, due to the presence of flies, and that every attempt should be made towards introducing more stringent regulations and methods for the prompt collection, removal and disposal of refuse, especially stable-litter and other organic matter, from the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses. That, with regard to the very high rate of infantile mortality in all parts of India but specially in the larger towns, it is desirable to emphasise the necessity of educating the mothers and dais, and as a means of dealing with this problem to draw attention to the encouraging results which have attended the employment of nurse district visitors in Bombay and Madras."

VITAL STATISTICS.

"That an accurate knowledge of the distribution and causation of sickness and death is of supreme importance, as the foundation on which all schemes of sanitary improvement should be based and that therefore the collection, compilation and tabulation of vital statistics should be considered one of the chief duties of every health officer, whether of a district or a municipality.

"That the present prevalence of tuberculosis in India is such as to demand serious attention and special measures for dealing with it; that one or more officers should be placed on special duty to study in detail the different problems affecting tuberculosis in India to investigate the causes underlying it and to organise efforts towards the diffusion of information on the subject and measures for the prevention of infection; also that circumspection should be exercised before the institution at considerable cost of tubercul sis sanatoria. What is really required is inexpensive buildings, modelled after the homes of the people, so as to have greater educational value.

"That serious danger arises from the indiscriminate use of tuberculin by medical practitioners not possessing the requisite special experience.

"That with reference to the proposed legislation for the regulation of food and drugs in India, it is necessary that chemical standards of purity for milk and milk products should be established. That European standards are not applicable, and that therefore investigation to obtain suitable standards and also information as regards the methods of detecting the various adulterants is desirable.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

"That in order to prevent the adulteration of milk, which is now practically universal in India, improvements in the production and distribution of milk are urgently necessary, but that in view of the present high price of this commodity and the fact that any further increase would seriously affect poor consumers, it is essential that organisation should precede restriction, and that there should be mutual help and co-operation between sanitaria, the milk dealers and the Agricultural Department.

"That all municipalities, which have not already done so, should introduce satisfactory building, water and drainage bye-laws and make adequate arrangements for enforcing them, and that, if any municipality fail to take action, higher authority should be empowered to compel them to do so.

"That it be suggested to local Governments, that, the preparation and execution of town-planning and housing schemes, and the acquisition of land in process of development in the neighbourhood of growing towns are legitimate object of municipal expenditure."

INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

"That compensation for the acquisition of residential buildings which are declared by competent authority to be unfit for human habitation, and the sites on which they stand, should be limited to the value awarded with no addition on account of compulsory acquisition.

"That the progress of sanitation is greatly impeded on all sides by the

(Continued on page 8.)

SANITARY CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page 7.*)

to meet the demands for the design and execution of sanitary works.

"That the papers read at the Conference have again established the value of carefully carried out malaria surveys, which have in almost every case brought to light important and unexpected facts regarding the causation of malaria in particular localities.

"That although under certain circumstances rice cultivation may be extremely dangerous there appears evidence that many extensive rice-growing districts are extraordinarily free from malaria and as the reasons for this are still imperfectly known it is most important that this subject, which was emphasised by the Conference at Madras should receive continued close attention.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

"That the importance of active anti-plague measures during the 'off season' should be emphasised; that the method suggested in Captain Kunhardt's paper for selecting the villages to be operated on is of considerable value but should be supplemented by careful personal enquiries amongst village communities; that systematic rat destruction is the best plan of campaign, and that further investigations into the manner in which plague is carried over from one epidemic season to another in different infected areas should be strongly recommended.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Conference then adjourned to the Medical Hall to await His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival. At 12-30 p.m. Sir James Meston arrived and was received by Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Pardey Lukis, Major Robertson and others.

Sir Harcourt Butler then delivered the following speech:—

"I am desired by H. E. the Viceroy to convey the following message to this Conference.—'Please convey to the members of the Sanitary Conference, sitting at Lucknow, my very cordial appreciation of their valuable labours under your presidency, and my firm [illegible] that the interesting discus-

[redacted]

We have now held three large and representative conferences covering the whole subject of research and hygiene. Each year as the lines of progress have become more distinct the Conference has become increasingly successful. I think the very success of this Conference should cause us to reflect. It has always been my intention to reconsider the question of these All India Conferences after the third had been held. Our resolution on educational policy was issued after the holding of three conferences, and I hope that as a result of our third Sanitary Conference we shall very soon issue a general statement of general sanitary policy. Once this has been accomplished it is open to question whether we should not meet at longer intervals. I propose to address Local Governments on the subject. At present I am disposed to think that, while we should hold annual conferences in research, it will be sufficient to hold biennial or even triennial conferences in hygiene."

SIR JAMES MESTON'S SPEECH.

His Honour, after giving a welcome to the Conference, said he was glad to touch on some of the concrete difficulties which face a local Government from day to day. "Take plague," he continued, "the most imminent of all our present troubles. From the purely administrative point of view we have come to confine ourselves almost entirely to a few very simple methods of handling it. We send travelling dispensaries into the most afflicted districts. In the absence of a widespread and popular system of prophylaxis we can do nothing better than help the people in small ways to overcome the discomforts and loss which they suffer in moving out of infected homes. It is clear, however, that we cannot leave the matter permanently at this stage. We wait for you and your colleagues in research elsewhere to discover an effective preventive of this horrible scourge, and we shall be ready to place the whole of our administrative machinery at your disposal for the purpose when the time comes.

DIFFICULTIES OF GOVERNMENT.

"While I ask for the help of the Conference I would also ask for your forbearance with those of us who have to carry on the executive Government of this country. I can well imagine how cordial would be your acceptance of that famous phrase of Mr. Disraeli's when as it has been said by altering one letter in a quotation from the Vulgate he claimed *Sanitas Sanitatum omnia sanitas*. Holding that faith you must often fret against the hesitancy of a Government, which used to regard sanitation as the Cinderella of its departments. I say we used to do it because I do not think that this reproach is any longer true. We frequently grumble when you press us along the line of sanitary reform. We sometimes speak about your ideas as facts; we often say that we have no time to help you, and we always say that we have no money. Since, however, Sir Harcourt Butler took over his portfolio the dry bones, both of administration and finance, have begun to move. Great advances have been made and the way is being paved for still more remarkable progress. Even so I fear you will often find the movement of the executive Government far slower than you would wish, but again I would ask you to bear with us if our response to your enthusiasm is sometimes disappointing.

A STRIKING SIMILE.

"I was very much struck by a passage in a wonderful book which most of you have probably read. The author is describing a typical village in Upper India situated in the middle of a vast plain of sun-baked clay. From the nature of their homes he passes to the patient fatalistic temperament of the people, and says the stages between being gathered out of the clay and being gathered into it are so little distinguishable that birth and death and toil and sleep and resignation are part of the same slow-moving dream in which different states merge indifferently. This passage seems to me to give a vivid description of the great want of sanitary engineers, and that the establishment of sanitary engineers should be placed on an adequate basis masses among whom we have to preach the gospel of what is by far the most important side of all your work, I mean the importance of rural sanitation. In face of this temperament as the heritage of centuries, and in face of the complex social sentiments, which compose the life of the people, the administrator is bound to pause before he embarks on schemes which, admirable though they may be in themselves, may happen to arouse a bewildered hostility in the minds of the people. Sanitary measures have an economic and a political aspect, and if these aspects are sometimes, especially in our present period of transition, more prominently in the thoughts of the administrator than the purely hygienic side of the question, I am certain that you will not withhold your sympathy from him. Still we are all engaged in the same work, the advancement of India in its varied interests, and I am confident that in the years to come administrator and scientist, civil servant and sanitarian will move together in mutual understanding and forbearance towards the distant goal."

A photograph of the Conference was taken, and after three cheers for His Honour and Sir Harcourt Butler the proceedings of the Conference terminated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

OOTACAMUND, Jan. 23.

REGIMENTAL.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Ruck to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. A. Goldsmith.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. L. Hole, Double Company Commander, 79th Carnatic Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, to fill an existing vacancy.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major G. Bailey, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. D. C. Stuart permitted to retire.

Captain W. P. M. Sargent, Double [illegible] York and Lancaster Regiment, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Lieut. S. F. Halls, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, 8 months ex India, private affairs.

Lieut. R. O. Spencer-Smith, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, 8 months ex India, private affairs.

Sec.-Lieut. E. Capel, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Sec.-Lieut. K. A. Johnston, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Captain W. W. B. Gover, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 1 year, ex India, private affairs.

Sec.-Lieut. C. de W. Woodyer, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 9 months ex India, private affairs.

Sec.-Lieut. E. P. Nares, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 9 months, ex India, private affairs.

Sec.-Lieut. P. G. Villiers-Stuart, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 9 months ex India, private affairs.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Bell, Royal Artillery, 1 year in India, private affairs.

Captain W. S. Craster, 8th Cavalry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain R. B. Spence, 96th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieutenant J. G. Dormer 104th Rifles, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut.-Colonel F. P. S. Dunsford, 2nd Rajputs, 6 months 10 days, ex India, combined.

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Swan, 64th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Laing, 121st Pioneers, 7 1-2 months, ex India combined.

Major M. T. Elderton, 103th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major H. W. Heffernan, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 1 year, ex India, P. A.

Colonel A. W. Shakespear, Assistant Quarter Master General, 6th Division, 60 days, ex India, privilege.

Lieut. F. W. Hudson, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, 2 months and 8 days, ex India, general.

Lieut. C. F. Yeatman, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, 2 months, in India, medical certificate.

Lieut. G. F. Plowden, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, general.

Major J. R. Carden, 15th Sikhs, 6 year, ex India, private affairs.

Captain E. de L. Young, Royal Engineers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. F. S. Mills, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, 8 months ex India, general.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect
Australia.	**China**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect	Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

NOTICE.

Telegrams for all places in Ecuador except Santa Elena are subject to Censorship. (5-1-14).

Private telegrams in secret language are not admitted for Albania. (12-1-14).

Telegrams for all places in Republic of San Salvador except liberated are accepted at senders risk (17-1-14)).

A MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

OFFICIAL REPLIES TO A CONTRACTOR'S COMPLAINT

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held to-day letters from the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary will be read on the subject of the printing contract, in connection with which the proprietor of the Industrial Press wrote stating that "he had noticed with surprise that although his tender for the printing work for Division III was the lowest and was recommended by the Commissioner for sanction, the Standing Committee should have, on the strength of a letter addressed by another tenderer on the very day of the Committee's meeting and without the knowledge of other tenderers, thought fit to recommend to the Corporation the tender of the *Times of India* Press which is higher than his tender by Rs. 725 for the five years' contract, subject to the rates of that Press being reduced to those of his tender."

Letter from the Commissioner, No. 32091, dated January 26, 1914:—

With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 6336, dated the 21st instant, forwarding for my remarks a copy of a letter from the proprietor of the Industrial Press, I have the honour to make the following observations:—

It is most important that, where tenders are called for, no subsequent offer on the part of any of the tenderers should be allowed to affect the question of which tender should be accepted.

In the present case the action of the Standing Committee in recommending the grant of the contract for Division III to the *Times of India* Press was influenced only by the belief—a belief for which there are certainly good grounds—that the *Times of India* Press would be able to do the work concerned better and more expeditiously than any other Press. Whether there had been an offer or not from the *Times of India* Press to reduce the [illegible] it would in the opinion of the Commissioner be proper to take into consideration any other communication than the tender itself. But such was not the case and I do not think that the proprietor of the Industria Press has any valid ground for complaint.

I am further of opinion that he having tendered for Divisions I and VII with the knowledge that he might be given those Divisions and no others, should not be allowed to withdraw from his contract save under the prescribed penalty of the forfeiture of his deposit. Should he elect to do so on these terms, fresh tenders should be called for.

SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Letter No. 6344, dated January 22, 1914, from the Municipal Secretary:—

With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 6336 dated, the 21st instant, I have the honour to state that I understand that my remarks on the letter of the Industrial Press, regarding printing contracts, are invited only in reference to the question as to the efficiency of the work done by the press in the past.

I may state at the outset that the printing work for the Corporation is of a very arduous character. Having regard to the statutory provisions and standing orders concerning the time for the issue of notices of meetings and distribution of Agenda papers and minutes of proceedings, both my office and the press have to arrange with clock-like regularity for the compilation and setting up of manuscripts, for the submission and examination of proofs and for the supply and distribution of copies. The press has to be frequently called upon to supply copies of urgent papers at very short notice and only a first class press possessing ample resources could cope with the work successfully. Experience has shown that a press with limited resources depending for its success on the personal exertions of a single individual or two can manage to struggle through the work, but not without causing considerable inconvenience and trouble to my office and involving complete dislocation of work when the personal supervision of the proprietor or manager is withdrawn owing to illness or other causes and when there is no other competent man on the staff to regulate the work. To take only one instance. Supposing the press has been asked to furnish by Wednesday morning proofs of Corporation proceedings or other urgent papers which must be placed in the hands of the members on Thursday morning, if the proofs are received even an hour or two later, there is time for the office to read them and for me to finally examine them before we get ready for the Standing Committee meeting. If however, the proofs are received just before the time for the meeting, they have to be read and returned very hurriedly in the midst of urgent Standing Committee matters calling for attention. If the proofs are sent after the hour for the meeting they could be seen by me only after I return to the office from the meetings of the Standing Committee and its Sub-Committees. The final order to strike off copies is thus delayed involving a corresponding delay in the supply of copies and the despatch clerk must wait, as he often has to, till 9 or 10 o'clock before he can have copies posted to the addresses of members. Similar difficulties arise if proofs of other papers requiring urgent disposal are delayed.

The contract no doubt provides that in case of default the Commissioner may refuse to take delivery of the papers and get the work done elsewhere at the cost of the defaulting contractor. These clauses are, however, practically inoperative in regard to the Corporation work where promptitude is the chief consideration. For instance, if it is found on Tuesday evening that the Agenda paper for the next day's meeting of the Standing Committee is not correctly printed or that its pages have been misarranged my office has no alternative but to accept the copies as they are, as they must be delivered at the residence of every member of the Committee the very evening. If, again, copies of certain statements are required, say, within a week and if the press has been asked to furnish proofs within five days and if it fails to supply them in time, the work cannot at that stage be placed with another press with any prospect of execution within the time available.

When the *Times* Press had the contract it maintained a special department for Municipal printing and the work was carried on smoothly and efficiently. The work of the Industrial Press has not, for the reasons stated, been so good. However, when it was entrusted with the work in the year 1909, it applied itself to it with diligence and coped with it better than was expected, so that although there had been a few complaints its tender for a fresh contract was recommended for acceptance in the year 1911. During the last triennium the work of the press has not been as good as it was before.

When fresh tenders for the contract were under the consideration of the Commissioner, a question was raised as to the desirability of entrusting the work to the *Times* Press, as being "a press on whose work absolute reliance can be placed," even though its rates were slightly higher than those of the Industrial Press. The Commissioner was thereupon good enough to refer the papers to me for remarks and I may state for the information of the Committee that my remarks were as follows:—

"The Industrial Press has, on the whole, done the work satisfactorily There can, however, be no question as to the superiority of the *Times of India* Press both in respect of excellence and resource."

EARL ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

DIFFICULTIES AND DUTIES.

The last issue of the *Saturday Review* contains a special article by Earl Roberts on "The Regular Army; its difficulties and its duties." After reviewing the early history of the Army and the difficulties in former days of keeping the ranks full, the Field-Marshal says:—

In studying the problem of recruiting we cannot do [illegible] how we got [illegible] struggle of the [illegible] was obviously [illegible] one, who, soon [illegible] Office, offer- [illegible] the Hon. J. W. [illegible] of the British [illegible] ensure him [illegible] if he brought out [illegible] our methods of [illegible] the great struggle [illegible] duly appeared in 1909, under the title "The County Lieutenancies and the Army, 1803-1814," and at the end of it Mr. Fortescue summed up the lessons to be obtained from it.

Among those lessons there are two which seem to me to sum up the whole question of our military organisation, and they are thus expressed:

"The ultimate end for which all our military organisation must exist is the maintenance of the Regular Army, our only offensive land force." (Windham.)

"The true basis of such an organisation is national training." (Windham, Castlereagh.)

I agree entirely with Mr. Fortescue, and I am throughly convinced that if every young man who passed the medical examination for fitness were put through a period of continuous recruit training as suggested by the National Service League, then our recruiting difficulties in the Regular Army would be considerably lessened.

It is clear that we cannot allow matters to drift any longer; in the course of the last ten years our soldiers, trained and partially trained, have fallen in numbers by over 100,000 men. Unless the Press is misinformed, the Army Council has been driven to resort to advertising in the daily papers for recruits, and a big contract for the purpose has been placed in the hands of an enterprising advertising agent. Though I am convinced that nothing short of soldiers of good character being given hope of employment on their return to civil life will give us the number of recruits annually required, I see no objection to this measure, for in these days of strenuous competition everyone must cry his wares aloud and attract attention to any post which he has to offer, and I do think that there can be no better method of placing the advantages of an Army career before a lad than by putting him through a course of Army training. The great merit of such a training would be that the lad would test the life for himself, and in joining the Army he would do so with his eyes open.

If recruits were not obtained in sufficient numbers after every able-bodied youth had seen for himself what an Army career was like, it would be obvious to everyone in the country that there was something wrong with the Regular Army as a career, and the country would insist on it that the defects should be remedied. In short, if we adopt universal training for home defence we shall not only solve the problem of recruiting for the Regular Army, but we shall possess military forces which will provide "for the safety of the United Kingdom, the defence of the possessions of the Crown and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe."

These are the duties which the military forces of the British Empire must be able to carry out if the Empire is to survive. At the present moment neither the Regular Army nor the Special Reserve, nor the Territorial Force is in a satisfactory condition. We are running great risks, and unless we adopt National Service for home defence we shall deserve and, in all probability incur, a grave disaster in the next great war in which we may become involved.

At the monthly meeting of the Fort William Town Council letter was read from Mr. Charles Stewart, Achara, Argyllshire, who suggested that "the present and comparatively modern names of Fort William and Fort Augustus should be changed, and that the older names of these localities should be reverted to—namely, in the case of Fort William to Inverlochy, Gordonsburgh, or Maryburgh, and in the case of Fort Augustus to Abertarff." A short discussion took place and the letter was allowed, for the time being, to lie on the table.

The King has been pleased to approve of the rank and dignity of King's Counsel being conferred on Mr. James Roberton Christie, advocate; Mr James Duncan Millar, M. P., advocate; the Hon. William Watson, M. P., advocate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SPECIE BANK.

MATTER IN CHAMBERS.

The hearing of the rule issued regarding the application of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi with regard to the Specie Bank's affairs was heard by Mr. Justice Davar in chambers yesterday, and a large number of members of the Bar attended to hear the arguments of counsel in the matter. The proceedings, which were open to the Press, occupied nearly half the day, and his lordship reserved judgment. The report of this application appears on page 7. After that a small list of short causes was disposed of by his lordship.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after his usual chamber work, heard a suit filed by Mogul Hassam Ramzan against Mogul Hassam Hooseni and another, claiming possession of ninety she-buffaloes with Rs. 5,000 as damages. The parties entered into an agreement and carried on business as milk-vendors, but afterwards the partnership was dissolved, hence the plaintiff's claim. The suit was not finished when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Beaman also heard a suit for possession of land which, too, was not finished when the Court rose.

In the two Appeal Courts the usual work was disposed of.

POSSESSION OF LAND.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Yeshwant Vishnu Nene against Keshavrao Bhaiji and others for possession of certain land at Charni-road.

Mr R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Parshotamrai, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Judduh and Solomon, defended.

On February 22, 1860, one Manik Vithal took on the lease, expressed to be a Fazandari lease, from one Gopinath Damaji Khatri, of a certain piece of land at Charni-road, Bombay, measuring 37ft. in length and 27ft. in breadth for the purpose of building a cadjan hut thereon and, in writing to Gopinath, agreed that in the event of the land being required by the lessor, Gopinath was to be paid such valuation as might be fixed for the house he intended to build, or should pull down and remove the house. In October, 1865, Gopinath transferred the land to Ramnath Dadaji and Madhavrao Shridhar. On December 6, 1866, Madhavrao acknowledged that he had no share in the property. Ramnath died in May, 1881, leaving a will, the probate of which was granted to his executors in May, 1886. In May, 1902, Sitabai and Khanderao, widow and surviving son of Ramnath, assigned to the plaintiff all the rights, title, and interest in the property. In August, 1871, Manik Vithal and his son, Jairam, transferred the land in question to one Atmaram Bhikaji and Bhai Laxman; however, they were warned by Ramnath of his right to resume the land before they took the transfer. In July, 1872, Atmaram Bhikaji conveyed his right, title and interest in the land to Bhai Laxman.

The plaintiff now required the land, which was so leased by his predecessors in title to Manik Vithal. The plaintiff stated that although he gave notice to the defendants, requiring them to vacate in accordance with the agreement of February, 1860, they had failed to comply with the requisition.

The defendants denied that the writing of February, 1860, was passed by Manik Vithal, and submitted that it was not stamped in accordance with law, and was therefore void and inadmissible in evidence. They further submitted that Manik Vithal obtained a perpetual lease of the land from Gopinath Damaji.

After recording evidence the Court rose.

RIOT IN A VILLAGE.

An appeal preferred by one Shrinivas Adhyapak, a complainant in a case against the order of Mr. Dikshit, Second-class Magistrate of Gokak, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Mulgaoker, Mr. Rudrappa and Mr. Bhide appeared for the opponents.

The case was that there was a procession of the Chitalkadurg Swami of the Lingayets at Yadwad on July 31, 1911. At that procession "Vyasontol" (a religious parade) was performed in spite of the fact that such procession was prohibited by the authorities. The Brahmins raised a protest as the procession offended their religious feelings and in consequence thereof the Lingayets rioted, entered the Post Office, and assaulted the Brahmins. One Dundapa Chanbasapa and thirteen other Lingayets (who are opponents in the appeal), were arrested and charged before the above magistrate with rioting, house-trespass, wrongful confinement and wounding the religious feelings of the Brahmins.

The magistrate after trying the case discharged all the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and observed that the charge of rioting had not been proved *prima facie*. Against the order of discharge the appellant applied for the revision of the case to the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who refused to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Weldon's contention was that the magistrate decided the case with a biassed mind. The order of discharge contravened the provisons of section 366 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The statements of the accused alleged that they took the law into their own hands and began the riot. Counsel also contended that the Sessions Judge was wrong in refusing to interfere in the matter on the ground that it was past history.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

REPORT TO GOVERNMENT.

The Marine Court of Enquiry which was held recently to enquire into the cause of the collision in Bombay harbour on December 29, last, between the Port Trust hopper barges "Mudlark" and "Curlew," have submitted their report to the Government, in which they have recommended the suspension of the certificate of Sheik Muhamed Isamuddin Serang of the "Curlew" for a period of three months, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Sheik Ahmed Hussein, serang of the "Mudlark" was deserving of censure only.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE JEEVANJIS ACQUITTED.

The case in which Gulam Hussein Essaji, a shareholder of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company charged Ebrahim M. Jeevanji and Usuf-ali Alibhai Jeevanji, partners in the firm of A. M. Jeevanji and Company, agents of the steamship company, with criminal breach of trust, was disposed of yesterday afternoon by Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the accused.

The charge was that the accused charged the company Rs. 212 for the stevedore's bill though Messrs. Hill, Son and Thomas, stevedores, charged only Rs. 190.

His Worship observed that the prosecution was based on a bill which had been altered from Rs. 202 to Rs. 212. The evidence showed that the first accused passed the bill on behalf of the agents, and it was receipted by the second accused. Subsequently the first accused sent back the bill to Messrs Hill, Son and Thomas for revision and reduction of the amount to Rs. 190. But there was no evidence against the first accused at all. And it was also not in evidence that the second accused was aware of the alteration of the bill, or that he altered it or was a party to it, even taking the complainant's case to its highest. The case was one of suspicion against the accused because he was managing the affairs of A. M. Jeevanji and Co. Moreover the accused had not caused any wrongful loss to the company, His Worship said that it was quite undesirable and useless to commit the second accused to the Sessions Court on a charge of using a forged document as genuine. His Worship therefore discharged both the accused and said that it was for the Civil Court to decide whether the Agents' firm were accountable to the steamship company or not.

COCAINE SELLER HEAVILY SENTENCED.

One, Abdul Rehman, was yesterday charged by Excise Inspector Rele before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being in illicit possession of four grains of cocaine. The accused's room in Duncan Cross Lane was raided on Monday night, and the cocaine was seized. The accused had been six times previously convicted for dealings in cocaine and he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Ricabdas Fulchand, a Marwari, with having cheated Veirban Vanajee, a dealer in jewellery, of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,600.

The allegation is that the accused with another man opened a shop in November last at Vithalwadi under the pretence of doing commission business. Before they had been in the shop a week, the accused placed an order with the complainant for ornaments worth Rs.1,600. The complainant brought the ornaments to the shop on November 15, for delivery on payment, and the accused told his partner to take the ornaments to his house for the approval of his sister and brother-in-law. A little while after the man had gone with the ornaments, the accused left the shop, saying that he would return in a few minutes. The complainant waited at the shop for a long time, but neither the accused nor his partner turned up, and, suspecting something wrong, he gave information to the police.

A few days afterwards the complainant happening to go to Bewar, learnt that the accused was there and had him arrested. The other man is still at large, and no trace of him has been obtained.

The hearing was adjourned.

GHARRY DRIVER'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. C. Aldrige, a European, yesterday appeared before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of causing hurt to Miaji Fatco, a victoria driver.

The complaint was that the accused's ayah engaged the complainant's victoria and took the children for a drive. On returning home the accused offered six annas for the fare, which the complainant refused, demanding nine annas. The accused would not pay so much, and the complainant demanded his name. The accused thereupon lost his temper and assaulted him with a stick.

The accused denied the truth of the complaint. He said that in spite of the ayah protesting the complainant had taken a circuitous route. The fare was fixed at six annas before starting by the ayah. When the accused remonstrated with the complainant, he jumped down from the coach box, and in doing so he struck against the shaft of the vehicle and was injured.

The magistrate believed the defence and acquitted the accused.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The programme of work to be undertaken by the Students' Brotherhood during the first session of 1914, (January-April) has just been issued. The list of lecturers contains some well-known names, including those of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Mr. Justice Beaman and Professor Anderson.

As they have exhausted the limits allowed by the Crown for undersea working, the Carrideu Coal Company have closed down their pit on the foreshore near Baines; but they are sinking shafts to the east of Baines Dock, on the south side of the Firth of Forth, and if the new workings prove successful the closing of the old pit will not matter very much.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Highness the Aga Khan is due to arrive in Calcutta on the 1st proximo.

The annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce will be held on the 28th February.

A decoration earned by Mr. R. Waller (senior) in the Afghan war of 1878-80, has just, 35 years after the campaign, been conferred on him by the Government of India.

The Madras Legislative Council meets on Tuesday. There are 137 interpellations and thirteen resolutions on matters of general interest by various non-official members.

It is hoped that arrangements in connection with the Medical College and Hospital for women in the new Delhi will be sufficiently advanced to permit of the foundation stone being laid by Lady Hardinge before her departure for Europe.

An evening entertainment was held last evening at Noorbag, Mazagon, by the Kolsa Mohulla Memon Jamat to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Abubakar Abdul Rahaman Beg Mahomed on his having been made a Justice of the Peace.

The reward of Rs. 1,000 already sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Allahabad division for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any of the murderers, concerned in the Khalifa Mandi murder case, has been increased to Rs. 5,000 by the local Government.

Miss Tennant, the well-known lecturer on marriage reform in India, paid a visit to Benares on the 20th and delivered a stirring lecture to a fairly large audience in the hall of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, and on the following day a purda meeting was held in the hall of the Indian Section, Theosophical Society. The attendance was large and the audience sympathetic.

During the Inspection Parade by Sir James Willcocks on, January 19, Corporal Johnson, of the King's Dragoon Guards, fell and broke his neck and was picked up dead. Sir James Willcocks immediately on hearing the news from Colonel Carr, R. A. M. C., ordered the parade to be stopped. The heat has been unusually great this last week and the parade was held at 10-20 instead of 11 o'clock.

Mr. H. P. Duval, Additional Sessions Judge, presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions on Friday disposed of the case in which Entaz Shaik of Behala was charged with having murdered his brother, Moniruddy Shaik with a gun. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" under Section 326 I. P. C. of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon. The Judge accepting the verdict sentenced the prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Replying to Babu Brijnandan Prasad at the meeting of the U.-P. Legislative Council on Tuesday, who asked whether Government could give details concerning the Moharrum riots at Agra the Hon Mr. Burn, in the course of his answer, said "Three Hindus received injuries which proved fatal; Mr. Cuthbertson Jones and two Hindus sustained grievous hurt and 33 Hindus and 17 Muhammadans are known to the police to have received simple hurt. Five cases in which loss of property was reported have been registered with a total reported loss of Rs. [illegible] in all. They are still under inquiry."

A meeting of prominent Mahomadans of Cawnpore was held on Monday in connection with the formation of a local Haj Pilgrimage Committees. The Secretary of the District Moslem League proposed that to remove popular misapprehension on the subject a committee of non-official Mahomedans should be formed, which could select a Mahomedan official as its chairman if it so desired, the object of the committee being to facilitate the pilgrimage to the Haj. This proposal was, however, not accepted by the majority who thought that a committee was not necessary and no committee was therefore formed.

The question of the attendance of spectators at divisional durbars has recently come under the consideration of the Government of the United Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to return to the original usage and to restrict the admittance to durbars to such gentlemen as are entitled to invitations by virtue of their admission to the divisional durbar list and to the officials who are required to support His Honour, or, to perform the duties of the ceremonial. Accordingly no invitations will be issued to spectators for the durbar to be held at Benares on February 4, next. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, give a garden party after the durbar.

Early on Friday morning the Bhowanipur (Calcutta) police were informed that a murder had been committed No. 41, Kansariparah-road. Mr. Shallow, Deputy Commissioner, and Sub-Inspectors Denobundhu Bhattacherjee and Adhor Chander Chatterjee at once proceeded to the spot, and found an elderly woman named Aghormoney Bewah, lying dead on a *tuctaposh* in her room with marks of strangulation on her throat. The household furniture and other articles in her room were in disorder and ornaments and other valuables were missing. It was ascertained that the deceased had a money-lending business, and used to earn much by the illicit sale of country liquor. At a rough estimate property worth more than a thousand rupees had been carried away. The body has been sent to the Morgue for a *post mortem* examination. No trace of the culprits has yet been obtained.

Women's Interests.

SOME OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN OTHER LANDS.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW AS SEA CAPTAIN.

M. Anatole France, in reply to a question relating to his attitude on women's suffrage, recently replied that he was in favour of the principle, even though he believed that in France, at any rate, it might result in what he considered a reactionary vote. The objection that the most typically feminine women does not want the vote appeared to him to fall to the ground if there were a more masculine kind of women who did want it, says the *Daily Telegraph*. "After all, the more feminine women need not use the vote. It is a corollary of one's liberty to do a thing that one also possesses the liberty not to do it."

If by "more masculine women" M. Anatole France meant those who, professionally and as citizens, take a prominent part in public affairs, recent years give a full record of their activities, and it is interesting, considering the obstacles which in so many countries are persistently raised to prevent women from sharing the responsibility of making laws, that it is so largely on the legal side that experiments in women's work appear to be advancing rapidly.

France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, as well as the European countries where women vote, allow women to enter the various branches of the legal profession, while the enfranchised Dominions, and Canada (where women's suffrage has not yet been adopted) admit women to the Bar; and in the United States the number of women attorneys, notaries, and patent agents was stated a short time since to be no fewer than 20,000. In Queensland the Legal Practitioners Act admits women as barristers, solictors, and conveyancers to the Supreme Court under the same conditions as men, and one woman barrister has been appointed her father's associate in the High Court in Australia. Sir Joseph Ward, speaking of the admission of New Zealand women to the Bar, said that the clientele appeared to be always men, not women, and their ability was shown in the number of cases they succeeded in winning. In Sweden marriage is a bar to the profession, but the woman bachelor may practise as barrister, and in Ontario a woman has pleaded in the High Court.

TRIBUTE TO POLICEWOMEN.

Carrying woman's responsibilty on the legal side farther down the scale, We find that San Francisco has made a trial of women on juries, a development which the woman judge in Chicago recently advocated as being highly desirable in certain cases. On the whole, though women are eligible in many of the enfranchised countries to sit on juries, they have used their privileges in a restricted way, rarely serving except on special juries when the prisoner is a woman and the efficiency of the jury likely to gain from their special knowledge.

The Mayor of Chicago is credited with the intention of appointing a woman chief of police in the person of a prominent social worker, who has been a member of the examining board of the Civil Service Commission. Policewomen, mainly provided for the protection of women and children, are an institution in Germany, in Chicago, and in Denver, and a striking tribute to the value of their services was lately given by the Los Angeles Chief of the Police, who said, in his address before the International Convention of Chiefs of Police in Washington, that the police women on duty in his city had proved themselves more efficient than policemen in bringing offenders to justice. American women shared the reputation of their men for the possession of a high level of business capacity.

It is stated that a woman has been put on the Federal Commission to inquire into industrial disputes in the United States. Miss Julia Lathrop, the head of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour (Washington) was appointed by President Taft, after strong pressure from the women's clubs. A letter recently received from that department states that "there has been in a very large number of the States this year a great deal of social legislation both in the enfranchised and the unenfranchised States. While due in part, perhaps, to the feminist movement, it is also indicative of the greater attention being given by both men and women to social and economic problems."

The Federal Children's Bureau investigates and reports on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children. The excellence of the work done can but be realised by reference to its detailed publications relating to birth registration, baby-saving campaigns in American cities, and juvenile courts. In the movement towards reducing the high rate of infant mortality the large cities of the United States, with their visiting nurses, milk stations, and baby clinics, are doing most advanced work.

CHILD WAGE-EARNERS.

About four years ago the United States bureau conducted a most thorough investigation into the condition of women and child wage-earners. It has now in preparation a compilation of Child Labour Laws in the different States, and during the past year the movement to give aid in their homes to widows with dependent children has made very rapid progress. There are now nineteen States having child labour laws, with a commission to study the question in one additional State.

In science and chemestry women are attaining prominent and useful public positions. The United States Bureau of Chemistry employs women chemists and bacteriologists, who have had a successful share in the Government campaign against food adulteration, and the women chief of the Bacteriological Division has found practical ways of overcoming difficulties arising from the varying inter-State laws, while the chief of the testing section has established tests and standards for flour, which are very generally adopted.

Yale and Harvard Universities admit women students after they have gained distinctions elsewhere. It is stated that the Norwegian Government has just appointed Miss Gleditsch, a radium expert, who has studied under Madame Curie, to a Research Fellowship in America. In Austria, Frau Hertha von Sprung, one of the founders of the Austrian Women's Suffrage Committee, has been honoured by the Emperor of Austria, who has conferred on her the Elizabeth Order of the Second Class in recognition of her services in the organization of the trades school for girls.

The Scandinavian women still inherit the instincts of their Viking ancestry, and in Copenhagen the widow of a doctor has passed the last examination of the School of Navigation with great success, and has received permission to act as sea captain. She has obtained an appointment, and will at the end of this month take command of a 3,000 ton steamer plying between English and Russian ports.

WHAT THE FASHION-WRITERS SAY.

THE VOGUE FOR FLOUNCES.

Flounces of black and white tulle, black and white chiffon, or black and white lace respectively are introduced into many of the toilettes sent to Nice and Monte Carlo. They appeared at one of the recent race meetings in the Bois de Boulogne and trimmed the back of the draped skirts, the typical Louis XVI. sleeves, and the upper portion of the bodices.

The skirts in black, violet, or olive green taffetas or charmeuse, that will be worn on the Riviera, open in a point at the back of the waist over five or six flounces of equal width, and this effect is continued on a moderate-sized train for the evening. The drapery of silk or satin has a pinked and undulated flounce of the same material as the dress, and forms a wide border. These dark flouncings are also repeated upon the bodice and sleeves, as in the eighteenth century.—*The Gentlewoman.*

A LOVELY MATERIAL.

A famous Parisian dressmaker is responsible for the introduction of a mysteriously beautiful material suitable for dinner and reception gowns Lovely beyond description, it is a short gauze which is hand-painted, and then appliqued with glittering beads and tiny paillettes, while motifs of the finest black lace are introduced here and there. Oriental in style are the painted designs.

Chinese figures or flowers treated in Japanese style, for instance, are extremely effective. The spaces between are filled in with bead and silk embroideries, and the black lace motifs enhance, if possible, the bewildering sea of colour and glitter. Yet, in spite of the craze for bright colours, some of the new evening gowns are positive Whistler symphonies. Smoke-grey and silver are very popular, and lovely models are to be seen in chalk-white charmeuse, veiled in silver-grey chiffon, graced with silver fringes and embroideries.

Doubtless, the vogue for white hair is not without its influence in the present success of these delicate tones, for it is, of course, impossible to wear brightly coloured hues with powdered hair, the effect being ordinary and artificial to a surprising degree. With white hair may be worn black and white carefully chosen shades of grey, and the faintest pastel tints of blue, pink, and mauve. It is evident that the beauties of yore were well aware of this fact, for did you ever see a famous portrait of a "powder and patch" dame wearing anything but a gown most delicate in hue?—*Mayfair.*

THE REVIVAL OF THE MONOCLE.

The attempt to revive the monocle for women is doomed to failure. It has never been a fashion which has lived any length of time, despite the fact that it was once followed by one of our own princesses.

Of course, it may be urged that women do not look well in spectacles or eyeglasses, though the latter nowadays are so nearly invisible that they make very little difference to a wearer; but however this may be, it is certain that the monocle does not look well on a woman. It is obviously worn for effect and it distorts the countenance. So far, the revival has not been very warmly supported, but at several places of entertainments this Christmas-tide women wearing single eyeglasses have been observed, and in no case have the comments upon them been commendatory.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

A RECIPE.

CREAM BASKETS.

INGREDIENTS: Sponge cake.
Apricot jam.
Pistachio nuts.
Cream.
Strips of angelica.

METHOD:—Cut out some rounds from two twoanna sponge cakes. Remove the centres. Brush the sides and top with apricot jam which has been heated, and sprinkle with the chopped nuts. Place a little jam in the bottom of each little shape and fill up with whipped cream. Bend a thin strip of angelica over each to represent a handle.

N B.—A strifle could be made with the odd pieces left after cutting out the rounds for the baskets.

THE TANGO ON THE DEFENSIVE.

A LONDON REFERENDUM.

WHAT AMERICAN SOCIETY LEADERS THINK.

The "all-conquering" tango seems at last about to be vanquished, and this almost in the hour of its greatest triumph, wrote the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in mail week. It is only just a month ago that it made its greatest conquest—except, perhaps, for the eulogy pronounced upon it by Professor Richepin, the French Academician—its inclusion in the programme of the picture ball at that Albert Hall. The rapid rise of the tango in public favour in England has been most remarkable but for rapidity nothing can compare with its decline.

It was introduced to London music-halls just a year ago and, after a little preliminary struggle, spread throughout England. Right up to Christmas the tango tea at the West End theatres and restaurants was at its height. To-day, except perhaps for the Queen's Theatre, all but the initiated could spend a whole afternoon walking the streets without finding one. Now that its popularity is so much on the decline, one imagines that the vexed question of whether it is immodest or not will not trouble us much longer.

To-day the management of the Queen's Theatre held a sort of referendum on the subject, when all those who have publicly expressed their aversion to it were invited to attend the customary Tango tea. The terms of the invitation should have included half the Royal houses of Europe, the Pope, and a great number of the more important English hostesses as well as prominent leaders of the Church. Unfortunately, there was no certain means of discovering to-day what prominent people might be in the audience, but one did not notice many. What one did notice was the large number of the general public who were present, and until one remembered that this was probably the remnants of all the other Tango tea audiences of London, one felt that perhaps after all its declining popularity had been exaggerated.

The performance itself was of the usual kind. It began with the customary graceful little dance, followed by more difficult and less conventional displays, during which time one heard that the 400 odd steps of last year had been reduced to eight essentials. Those eight consisted of the "Tango as standardised for the ballroom," but this standardised dance seemed to appeal much less to the audience than the mad whirl which succeeded it, danced to ragtime tunes. The referendum cards which had been distributed at the entrance to the theatre were collected during the performance.

To the question "Is the Tango immodest?" the audience were invited to say "Yes" or "No." Very few were able to give such a definite answer. Most of the audience must have seen other Tango dancers besides those of this afternoon, for the almost universal reply was "Not as danced here." The counters were able to obtain very little humour from the cards. Some one thought it "so modest that it bored me to tears." Another reminded one of the old lady in "Diplomacy," whose reply to a question is: "Mes charmant creature—he cheats at cards." This was a card marked: "Yes (meaning it was immodest). Delightful performance." The reply of others was that "It depends on how it's danced."

Counting all doubtful replies as "No," the result of the poll was:—For the Tango, 731; against 21. There was considerable applause when the figures were declared, which was only to be expected, for a verdict given by oneself is always popular with the judges.

AMERICAN VIEWS.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says the condemnation of the Tango by a number of London society hostesses has caused considerable discussion in the United States, where the dance has become the most popular social amusement. He sends the following opinions of a number of New York's society leaders on the London boycott:—

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw (a member of the "Four Hundred"): "I am greatly surprised at the boycott of the Tango by London society women. They may not permit it at their houses, but I am quite certain that the dance will survive, even in London. I am very fond of the Tango and all new dances, and I think I am as modest as a woman should be. Criticism of the Tango strikes me as discourteous and hypocritical. It certainly will not affect it on this side."

Mrs. Inez Boissevain (as Miss Milholland, Mrs. Boissevain was a leader of the women suffragists, and is a very prominent woman in society): "The boycott by some of the London peeresses is ridiculous. I cannot believe that the movement is a serious one."

Mrs. Champ Clark (wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives): "Personally, I greatly oppose the Tango and do not care to have it danced in my house, or to see my young friends dancing it. But I am a firm believer in liberty, and if anyone wants to dance it, it is a matter for personal consideration."

Mrs. Duncan Fletcher (wife of Senator Fletcher, of Florida): "The first Tango was certainly objectionable, but it has since, in this country, been modified. Good society here does not dance any Tango to which valid objection could be taken."

The same correspondent says that, owing to the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to the Tango and all other extravagant dances, one of the most fashionable balls o the New York season—that of the Junior Auxiliary of the Catholic Institute—has been abandoned. He adds:—"Consternation reigns among Catholic societies at the Church's opposition to the new dance and many contemplated dances have been given up, because as their projectors say, it is 'Tango or nothing.'"

DRESS MONEY FOR DAUGHTERS.

WHEEDLING SYSTEM BAD FOR FAMILY MORALS.

Should every daughter have a dress allowance?

Judge Parry, in the Bromley (Kent) County Court, has described an arrangement from which such an allowance was absent as "sloppy"; but in comparatively few middle-class homes is the domestic exchequer apportioned on definite lines with regard to clothing.

Miss Cicely Hamilton, the distinguished author and suffragist, discussing the matter with a *Daily News* representative, agreed with the Judge that for a father not to make his daughter a regular allowance was a "sloppy" arrangement, but she was unable to suggest any means by which the reasonable amount might be arrived at.

WOMEN NO LONGER "PROPERTY."

"So far as one can gather," said the author of "Diana of Dobson's" "the whole law with regard to a man paying the exponses of his female belongings is very loose and ridiculous. The law was founded on the idea that men held property in women. That, in the first place, is extremely unjust to the man. He no longer has absolute property in his wife and daughters, but as regards their obligations to the outside world he is treated as if he had.

"That is one of the heavy injustices to men that have come about with the change of conditions. Formerly a middle-class woman was much more aluable to her husband than she is nowadays. "My own feeling with regard to that kind of law," said Miss Hamilton, "is that it is frightfully bad for women in general. They have no money of their own. They are brought up to ask for money and to wheedle it out of husbands and fathers as best they can. It is not good for family morals. It leads to a concealment of bills because a woman is afraid to show them.

WHY MANY GIRLS WORK.

"Judge Parry's suggestion of stated allowances to daughters is the right one—even if the allowances have to be small; but I think the law itself ought to be made far more favourable to men.

"In a family where there are no such allowances there are bound to be continual tugs of war. That is why many girls, who need not, go out to earn their own money. There is a very real pleasure in possession, and it is very much better for a girl to know how much she can spend and to spend it herself.

"A man has always been used to spending money. A boy has his allowance, as a matter of course; why not a girl?"

"But supposing the allowance is much smaller than the father is able and ought to make?"

Miss Hamilton replied that that was one of the difficulties that could only be adjusted in the family.

DO TRADESMEN LIKE DEBTS?

"I do not see," she remarked, "that we could ever have such an arrangement settled by law. If a girl exceeded her allowance and had the excess put down to her father—well, it would be up to the tradesmen to deal with that. It seems to me that tradesmen frequently like people to run into debt. What is to prevent them asking the father's permission before they allow bills?"

The alteration of the present "sloppy" system, in Miss Hamilton's opinion, will have to be by custom and not by law.

TO-DAY'S HINT.

FOR WHITE ENAMEL FURNITURE.

When a white enamel bed becomes soiled, it may be cleaned with the following solution: Dissolve one tablespoonful of baking soda in one pint of warm water. Saturate a soft cloth with this mixture, and wash the bed. This process will clean all white enamel furniture.

From the Poets.

BOYS.

There are ever so many kinds of boys—
Rollos and Tommys and Fauntleroys;
Boys that are crude and blunt and rough,
And boys that are made of finer stuff.
Boys who try, in their blundering way,
A kind, chivalrous thing to say,
And only succeed in stammering out
Some words whose meaning is left in doubt.

Boys with ambition and boys without,
Boys who whistle and boys who shout;
Boys who wheedle and boys who tease,
Boys who wear holes in their trouser-knees.
And of them all, which is the best?
Away ahead of all the rest?
It's not a matter we need discuss—
He's just the boy who belongs to us!

ANON.

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MANY "KIKUYUS."

A FLOWING TIDE THAT NO CHURCH CAN STAY.

One of the salient facts that must be kept in mind in forming judgment on the Kikuyu Conference is that pointed out by Dr. Wardlaw Thompson in a Home paper in mail week. Kikuyu established no new precedent, so far, at any rate, as the united communion service is concerned.

In every land where missionaries of varying creeds are working side by side the tendency for historic differences to be overborne in the face of great realities is irresistible.

In conversation with missionaries from different fields a Press representative obtained particulars of cases of "Kikuyu Conferences" that were ancient history years before the real Kikuyu was ever heard of.

"I was present," said one minister, a Congregationalist, "at a united communion service held in the cathedral at Shanghai on the occasion of the ordination of a native deacon. At the suggestion of Bishop G. E. Moule all the Protestant missionaries in Shanghai were invited to be present, and many attended and received the communion. Similar gatherings were held, with Bishop Moule's full concurrence, at Hankchow during his episcopate in the diocese of Mid-China."

A MORE STRIKING CASE.

A more striking instance is reported from Chengtu in West China.

"At the close of a conference of West China missionaries seven or eight years ago," said one who was present, "a united communion service was held in an unconsecrated room belonging to the Methodist (American) Episcopal Mission. Many Church of England missionaries were present and partook of the communion; a striking fact being that a member of the Society of Friends assisted in distributing the elements, without himself partaking. The service was conducted by Bishop Bashford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although the Anglican Bishop of Western China was among the missionaries present."

To multiply such instances would not be difficult.

"In India," a Church of England clergyman informed a press representative, "I have been present at many such united communion services. They were regularly held at the close of the Indian students' conferences and at the decennial missionary conferences. The service was not necessarily conducted by an episcopally ordained priest. I have been present, for example, at a service at which a minister of the Church of Scotland celebrated."

PROGRESS TO UNITED NATIVE CHURCH.

Further evidences of the unifying forces in operation in the mission-field are furnished in abundance in the recently published reports of the conferences held in 1912 and 1913 by Dr. J. R. Mott in India, China, and Japan, in connection with the Edinburgh Conference Continuation Committee. In the recommendations adopted by the missionary and native delegates, including both sections of the Church of England at the eighteen district and three national conferences, the movement towards either a close federation or a united native Church was almost universal.

A united native Church, it must be remembered, involves a complete denial of the Bishop of Zanzibar's claims as to both episcopacy and intercommunion.

One or two examples of the recommendations adopted are instructive:

At Canton and Shanghai Churches were recommended to extend spiritual hospitality to one another's members, "as far as consistent with their conscientious convictions."

At Tsinanfu it was reported that in Shantung transference of members by letter from one Church to another was already observed.

FREEDOM FOR INDIAN IDEALS.

At both the Indian and the Chinese National Conferences, the ideal of native Churches developing along their own lines and largely independent of Western ecclesiastical traditions, held a prominent place.

In respect of forms and organisation (runs the recommendation of the Indian conference, at which the Metropolitan of India was present) the Indian Church should have entire freedom to develop on such lines as will conduce to the most natural expression of the spiritual instincts of Indian Christians.

Such a view representing, as it does, the almost universal belief of missionaries in India, cannot but be fatal to the claim that certain historic traditions as to the episcopacy or any other ecclesiastical institution should be imposed on the rising native Churches.

The independent verdict of China confirms in every line the judgment of India.

In both countries definite steps were taken for the establishment of closer co-operation.

A tide is flowing that no man can stay. It is no wonder that the wisest missionary leaders are convinced that before many years have passed there will soon be Kikuyus all over the world.

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22, Mildmay St., Plymouth, Eng.—"The first sign of my skin trouble was a lot of red rash which came out on my face and at night would itch and burn and I was bound to scratch the places, and after a little while my face was covered with white-headed pimples which caused me much pain at night. This lasted two or three months. All this time I had been trying different remedies which did not take much effect and so I thought I would try some Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did and after a few weeks nearly all the pimples were gone, the burning and itching was stopped, and within a few days my face was clear. I still use Cuticura Soap and have not had any signs of any more pimples yet, and I give all the praise to Cuticura." (Signed) F. Winnicott, Apr. 10, 1912.

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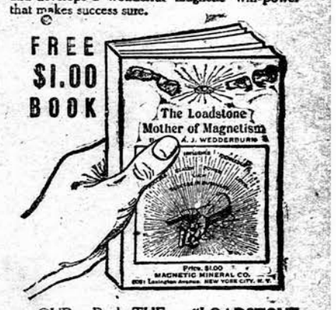

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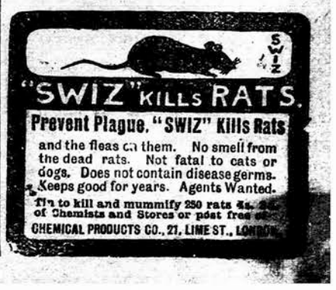
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THE WEATHER.

CONTINUED SNOW-FALL IN KASHMIR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, JAN. 27.

Light snow continues in Kashmir, but the weather has been dry elsewere. Temperature is high over the greater part of North West India.
Forecast :—no large change.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask	80·8	63·0	...	1·68
Muskat (Zikth)	84·8	66·8	...	0·66
Delhi	77·8	49·6	...	0·52
Karachi	77·7	63·2	...	0·17
Bhuj	86·1	50·4	...	0·03
Dwarka	79·5	60·6	...	0·00
Veraval	80·7	59·5	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·6	49·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	89·2	51·2	...	0·00
Surat	92·9	60·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	89·7	58·6	...	0·00
Deesa	89·9	45·8	...	0·01
BOMBAY	84·2	68·5	...	...
Ratnagiri	89·3	65·1	...	...
Marmagao	85·3	68·7	...	...
Karwar	91·1	61·0	...	...
Malegaon	90·1	54·4	...	0·03
Ahmednagar	85·9	53·9	...	0·16
Poona	88·4	52·1	...	...
Sholapur	86·3	59·2	...	0·01
Bijapur	87·0	63·5	...	0·24
Belgaum	82·2	55·8	...	0·82
Madras	84·7	69·4	...	28·73
Bangalore	82·4	53·8	...	0·34

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 27th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately cloudy elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the eastern half of the division and in excess in lower Sind. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind; minimum temperature is above normal over Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess except on the Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Moderate cloud has appeared in the western half of the Punjab.

Light precipitation is possible in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 27th January, 1914, was 30·127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

FLOGGING AND CRIME.

Antagonistic views on the efficacy of corporal punishment were expressed at a meeting of the Birmingham Justices in mail week.

A declaration of the Visiting Committee in favour of corporal punishment for aggravated assaults on women and children was challenged by Mr. Arnold Harris, and Dr. Furneaux Jordan, in supporting him, attributed criminality to a badly developed nervous system, as in the case of backward children.

The worst thing they could do to persons so afflicted, he said, was to administer corporal punishment.

Nine magistrates supported the protest which was outvoted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

AN IMPERIAL RELIGION.

NEW CRUSADE BY SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

A correspondent writes to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

It is a noteworthy coincidence that at the very moment when the schools of Western Christianity are stirred to their depths by a question of ecclesiastical discipline, there has been privately circulated a brief note by Sir Francis Younghusband—from which he has given me permission to make a few extracts—dealing with the need of an Imperial religion.

Even to the outer world, which does not know him personally, Sir Francis's name is associated with a strength and a transparent clearness of character that makes important anything that falls from his pen. Sir Francis's motive in at last making public the thoughts and convictions of half a lifetime of active and responsible work—during which he has been brought into immediate contact with all the greater religions of the world—is expressed thus:—

It is important to attend to defence, to political reforms, to the material condition of the people, to education, to commerce, but incomparably more important still is it to make the soul of the Empire sound and true and great.

CRAVING FOR CLOSER UNION.

That there is a goal to which this larger spirit of religion tends is necessitated by the common conviction of all men that the Eternal Purpose is beneficent, and by the common recognition by every people of good as opposed to evil. Sir Francis writes:—

What is the highest ideal towards which we can strive must be determined by ethics as well as by religion. But the presence within us of a call to the better, of an urgent craving to be more united to our fellows, and with them reach forward to higher things, is a fact of actual human experience. Wrong inferences may be drawn as to its nature. And its existence, like the existence of love, may be doubted by those who have never had the experience. But to those who have had it, its presence will be no more doubted than we doubt the existence of love. Like love, of which it may indeed be that divine and universal form which raises us to the infinite, it is for most men an ultimate fact of life.

Sir Francis is anxious that it should not be thought that he proposes to force all men's faiths into a single groove. His contentions are rather that a common recognition by all creeds of the essential identity of their ethical aims is a necessary preliminary. His second point is that, for Imperial purposes the personal religious character of the official, be he high or low, is a controlling factor of good administration throughout the world—a factor which has in the past helped the Empire enormously, and should help it even more in the future.

SOLUTION OF WORLD-PROBLEMS.

It is no question of politics. A modern classical example is the vast influence enjoyed at the same time by Gladstone and by Gordon. As Sir Francis says:—

At bottom all the great Imperial problems depend for their solution, not upon abstract doctrines, but upon the men who have to solve them in practice, in actual life on the spot, having the right temper, the right attitude of mind, tone, disposition, spirit—upon their having something more than public or patriotic spirit, upon their having the truly religious spirit in its widest, most comprehensive, and least narrow and bigoted sense. Only large yet deepflowing religion, only religion in its purity and unmixed with outside elements can dispose and turn and tune men's souls aright, can put them into that proper attitude of mind or state of feeling which will enable them to solve in practice those mighty world-problems which confront us Englishmen frequently enough to-day, but which will come upon us still more frequently and still more insistently to-morrow.

And, further, men must not only be religious; they must be known to be religious—to be beyond the simply material, selfish, and sordid, to be under the refining and elevating influence of a generous religion, and to be working for what they honestly believe to be the good, outside all merely personal advantages. Only when we are thus felt and known to be religious shall we gain the trust and respect and attachment of those three hundred million Indians to whom religion is so much and politics so little. Only by men actuated by deeply religious motive and warm with religious fervour shall we ever be able to mix and fuse together all the various elements of the Empire and make it what it should be, a supremely effective influence for good in the councils of the nations. The Empire must be based on religion.

ROUGH REALITIES OF LIFE.

There is at least the suspicion, says the writer, that the final form of religion has not yet been reached, and probably never will be reached in a "fixed and sealed-pattern form."

Yet with all the diversity, and this increasing diversity, we have an instinct that deep down underlying the many varying outward forms there must be laid some fundamental principles from which everyone alike arises and which at bottom unites them all. What we have to do, then, is to search out this basic principle, fearlessly to throw aside the unimportant outward wrappings, and penetrate into the very core and heart of all religion. Having found the essential element in religion we can build up for ourselves and go on building up, or at least selecting for ourselves, that form which most nearly expresses our own particular natures and is best able to hold its own amid the rough realities of life and in contact with highly religious men of other forms of religion than our own.

Such is a brief outline of the thoughtful appeal for reverent universality which Sir Francis Younghusband proposes in the near future to set out more fully in subsequent publications. There is in it a certain insistence upon the spirit of the law instead of the letter, which will provoke opposition in many quarters. But in reality it is the latest expression of a spiritual dissatisfaction with existing formalities that has recently been shown within most creeds. Yet it is not for that reason only that it has claims upon the attention of the thinking men of the Empire.

STRIKE SEQUEL.

AMENITIES AT THE DUBLIN RIOT COMMISSION.

MR. HANDEL BOOTH, M.P., WITHDRAWS.

Regrettable scenes took place at the Dublin Riot inquiry in mail week, culminating in Mr. Powell, counsel for the police, describing Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., as a "black-guard," and the consequent withdrawal of the Member for Pontefract.

At an early stage of the proceedings, on January 7, when Mr. Booth intervened to make a remark, Mr. Powell asked: "What is this gentleman putting in his oar for every moment?"

Police-Inspector Lawlor gave evidence respecting the occurrences at the Imperial Hotel on Sunday, August 31, when Mr. Larkin was arrested. Mr. Booth, who was a visitor at the hotel, was an eye-witness of what happened.

"MOUNTEBANK TRICKS."

In reply to Mr. Booth, Inspector Lawlor said that the assailants of the police got away too quickly to be arrested. When the affair was over hats and caps were found in the street but the police did not pick them up.

"Why did you not take care of the public property?" asked Mr. Booth.

"I object to that, because it is a ridiculous question," said Mr. Powell. "We cannot have these mountebank tricks."

"Did you see a boy crawling through the legs of a policeman and being struck on the head as he attempted to do so?" asked Mr. Booth.

"No," replied the witness.

"Do you remember six or eight youths being the last group to leave the street, and were their heads split open as they left?"

"No; I did not see anyone struck on the head."

"Why did not the police arrest anyone?"

"Because the crowd dispersed quickly."

"Then why use batons to make them go?"

"That had the effect of dispersing them."

"BLACKGUARD."

Mr. Powell having re-examined Inspector Lawlor, put in and read the deposition which the witness had made in the police court.

Mr. Booth complained that counsel had not read the last sentence to the effect that "no attempt was made to rescue Larkin."

Mr. Powell replied that he had read the whole of the document.

Mr. Commissioner Henry told Mr. Booth that he was under a misapprehenson in what he had said, and that the sentence referred to was read.

Mr. Booth repeated his objection.

"It is a most humiliating thing," said Mr. Powell, to have controversies with a blackguard like that."

"You should not use expressions like that, Mr. Powell," was Mr. Commissioner Henry's comment.

"What right has he to say I left a passage out?" Mr. Powell persisted.

MR. BOOTH PROTESTS AND DEPARTS.

Mr. Booth, suffering from suppressed anger and some emotion, then rose and asked whether he would be allowed to speak to the Commissioners personally, before he left.

Mr. Commissioner Henry nodded assent. "I would like to explain," Mr Booth went on, "why I think I ought to retire. Under great difficulty I followed out your suggestion. I wished to place before the police, as you know, my own statement of what my complaints were. You suggested, and I think you were right, that I ought to indicate in cross-examination what my points were. I would have preferred to boldly make my statement, so that the police, when they came to give evidence, could reply to it.

"I am not accustomed to work of this kind in court, but I tried to do my best. Some of the answers of the witnesses I could not catch here. I was interrupted several times. I was abused. Yet I struggled on. I had hoped that repentance would come with the light. But not so. I came here to-day to make another effort. This is the first witness that has described the scene that I myself saw with intense vividness, and I thought that if I could cross-examine this witness it would satisfy me rather than putting the points to everyone that came.

"But I have come to the conclusion that the police are trying to prevent me from speaking and cross-examining, and that there has been a deliberate attempt to thwart my cross-examination and drive me out of this court. I am here only in the public interest and not from choice. Speaking as a supporter of the Government at Dublin Castle and as the only man prepared to come here and openly state before the police what hundreds and hundreds of citizens are saying behind their backs, I thought I might have been welcomed and treated with courtesy. But the last remark made by the spokesman of the police, made in the presence of Chief and Assistant Commissioners of Police, without any rebuke from them, has made it impossible for me to remain in this tainted atmosphere any longer."

Mr. Booth then put on his overcoat, gathered up his papers, and left the court.

MR. POWELL PERSISTS IN EPITHET.

Mr. Powell, by way of personal explanation, observed that Mr. Booth had accused him of suppressing part of the deposition. The accusation was made deliberately, and instead of withdrawing it, as Mr. Booth might have done, he repeated it.

"He repeated it," added Mr. Powell, with emphasis, "even when he was shown to be wrong, and that drew from me the observation which under the circumstances was absolutely justifiable. I don't withdraw one word of it. If Mr. Booth withdraws his reflections upon my conduct of the business here I will consider what I shall do."

Mr. Commissioner Henry remarked that they had given Mr. Booth every latitude in the course of his cross-examination.

"We regret," said Mr. Henry, "that he has seen fit to leave the Court. He has his opportunity, and if he does not avail of it he has only himself to blame. We will resume the inquiry as before."

The inquiry was then proceeded with and was again adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

BADEN-POWELL ILL.

The Chief Scout, Lieut.-General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, was announced to speak on the subject of "Character Building in Schools" to the members of the Teachers' Guild at the University of London, in connection with the conference of Educational Associations, but he was unable to be present. It was stated that he is ill. His place was taken by Colonel Ulick G. de Burgh, Deputy Chief Commissioner, the Boy Scouts' Association.

A RAGTIME VICTIM'S WORD.

A victim of ragtime appeared at Clerken well County Court in the person of Ernest Owen Radcliffe, of Archway-road, Highgate, who applied for an order against him to be varied.

"I write songs for music-hall artists. I am a piffle writer," he explained, amid laughter.

"What are your earnings as a piffle writer?" inquired the judge.

"We have had a severe strain through ragtime," was the reply.

"On my word as an Englishman all I can pay is 12s. 6d. a month," the applicant added.

"I will accept your word," the judge told him.

WILL WITHOUT A NAME.

A strange will was produced at an inquest at Hackney on a naval pensioner by a cousin with whom the man had lodged for a number of years. A portion of the will, which was dated January, 1910, was read by the Coroner (Dr. Westcott). It began with the ordinary legal phraseology. "I give and bequeath, etc.," and an executor was appointed, but the person or persons who were to receive deceased's property were not named. The Coroner said he did not see how the cousin could get the money that was owing to her, and finally gave her the money—ten shillings—out of the poor box.

PORTUGUESE PRISONS.

The Government paper, *Mundo* in a leading article, refers to the campaign in the British Press against the treatment of political prisoners and the bad conditions of the prisons in Portugal. It says this campaign is not astonishing, as it is being carried on by exiled conspirators and by persons who have an interest in them. The paper points out that the prisons are the same as those existing at the time of the monarachy. They are good and hygienic, and, adds the *Mundo*, it would not be possible to construct palaces in which to lodge the prisoners. For those who are imprisoned all prisons are bad.

VENEZUELAN REVOLT.

A telegram has been received at the Venezuelan Legation in London announcing that General Gomez, the President, has returned to the capital at the head of his army, amid general rejoicings, after crushing the insurrection instigated by the supporters of ex-President Castro. The President took the field with a large force in July, but it was not until the end of last month that the revolt was finally quelled, Reuter states. Only a few bands of guerillas now remain at Laroe against the Government. Much satisfaction is felt throughout the country at the success of the President, whose vigorous conduct of affairs has earned him great popularity. Though not a brilliant man, General Gomez is credited with sound common-sense and practical statesmanship. Under his firm administration Venezuela has very largely recovered from the ill-effects of the abuses prevalent under his predecessor, which brought the country into conflict with several foreign Powers and very seriously affected her credit and prosperity.

OBSOLETE PENNY TOYS

What becomes of the novelties in penny toys after Christmas? A. Press inquirer put the question to Mr. J. W. Lawrence, whose well-known house in Houndsditch has supplied penny toys to many generations of little Londoners. "The fact is," said Mr. Lawrence, "we try as far as possible to anticipate the demand for any one novelty, and invariably we can judge pretty accurately how an article will go." When an article remains unsold a ready market can be found for it in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. When a new line comes on the market here during October or November it is far too late for the Christmas trade of the colonies, so it is shipped there in time for the next Christmas market." "Does a toy ever return into popularity again after a lapse of years?" "Seldom, if ever," said Mr. Lawrence. "Puzzles are still popular, but the demand to-day is for construction toys, which educate and amuse the child, and bring out his latent ingenuity."

SOLAR CHIPS.

"Chips of the old block" was Professor H. Turner's description of the earth and planets to his enchanted juvenile audience at the fifth of the Royal Institution lectures. The earth and the planets, he told the youngsters were at one time parts of the sun, if one could believe the evidence. To illustrate the immense heat of the sun, the Professor remarked that if the sun was covered with snow all over to a depth of 60 feet the heat would melt the covering in about a minute. One theory of the origin of this heat was the rush of meteors into the sun. But this could not be, he declared, for it was calculated that the sun would thus grow too rapidly. The other theory was that of shrinkage, which was, no doubt, the true one. This theory made astronomers fearful lest the sun should shrink too much; but with a characteristic touch the genial science lecturer assured the audience that there need be no alarm on their part, for at the present rate it would take the sun six million years to shrink away. At ordinary railway rates he mentioned, it would cost a man a million pounds to reach the sun, and the journey would take 175 years of travelling at 65 miles an hour. By telescope, however it was only eight minutes away from the earth. As usual, demonstration were a highly popular feature of the lecture. Eclipses, sun worship, and the election of Kings by the ancient Egyptians were among the subjects thus illastrated. The Egyptian ceremony was quite picturesque. A small boy arrayed in kingly robes was cast for the role of monarch, and he was revealed by the rays of lantern after the room had been plunged in darkness.

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DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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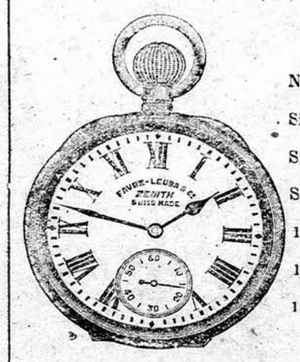

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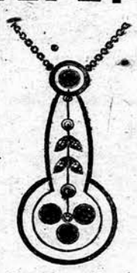
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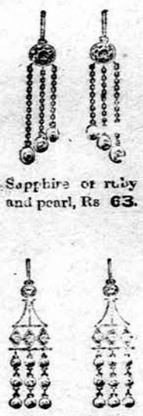
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